Advertising

To a well stocked store, like rain to a thirsty plant enlivens and leaves "silver drops" all around.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Victoria Times.

A Catchy Advertisement

In an evening paper is like a rainbow in the East. It is a bright pledge of tomorrow's business sunshine.

VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1895 No. 71

Something of Interest to the Ladies.

Czarina Buckles
Czarina Buckles

JUST ARRIVED, a choice selection of Czarina Buckles, Belts, Hair Combs, etc, the very latest designs. Look at our window display during the next few days.

47 Gov't St. **Challoner & Mitchell.**

J. Hutcheson & Co.

Received this day Their First Shipment of

Capes, Jackets, Blazers, Blouses,

...And will have them on view on...

MONDAY at 10 o'clock.

New Styles in DRESS GOODS, TWEEDS, FANCY SATEENS, DUCK SUITS, ETC.

Crepons, Newest Wash Fabrics, Newest Fancy Novelties, Scotch Suitings.

Underwear, Plain Hemmed, Hand-drawn, Hemstiched and Embroidered. Swiss and Muslin Embroideries.
Silk and Cotton Vests, etc.

DEAUTY DRAWS, and joined to our popular team, Quality, Style and Low Price, irresistably draws to our store the best city patronage.

Special invitation and warm reception for MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, at

THE WESTSIDE.

Armour's ★ Star ★ HAMS and BACON.

Bacon sliced and beautifully packed in 1 pound boxes.

VERY DELICIOUS.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

NEW GOODS

Just received 2 Cases **WOOLENS and WORSTEDS.**

This is an early shipment of our Spring and Summer order and comprises Fashionable Spring Fabrics in New Shades and Patterns.

See these Goods and get our prices.

A. Gregg & Son,
TAILORS, 62 YATES STREET

Phœnix Fire Insurance Co.
HARTFORD, CONN.

Having been appointed agents of Vancouver Island for the above Company, we beg to solicit a share of the patronage of our numerous friends.

SPRATT & MACAULAY, Adelphi Block, 104 Government Street

MONEY TO LOAN.

CLERGY ARE NOT RETICENT

Methodist Ministers of Winnipeg Preach on the Remedial Order Yesterday.

Rev. Henderson Says it is Coercion of Manitoba by Federal Authorities.

Winnipeg, March 25.—The Ottawa government's order for remedial school legislation has stirred up the Protestant clergy in this city much more than the Greenway government. In the Methodist churches yesterday sermons were preached on the school question. The remarks of Rev. Henderson, in the Zion church being several times applauded by the congregation. The tenor of the preachers' remarks were that the present law was just to all classes and creeds, yet there would be no serious objection to some modifications to more fully meet the views of Roman Catholics. The mandate of the Ottawa government was the practical restoration of separate schools as they existed from 1870 to 1890. It meant the coercion of Manitoba by the Federal authorities at the command of the Roman Catholic clergy of Quebec. This would not be tolerated.

FAILURES IN THE STATES

Luther Schroeder Company, of San Jose Close Their Doors.

San Jose, Cal., March 25.—The Luther Schroeder Company, wholesale liquor dealers, failed to-day. Liabilities, $26,000; assets, $12,000. The principal creditors are the Crown Distillery in San Francisco, who have a claim of $15,000.

Newport, R. I., March 25.—The Newport deposit bank suspended this morning, owing to inability to meet demands made upon it.

That Prescription

Should be prepared with the purest Drugs by a competent Pharmacist. We promise you this.

John Cochrane,
Prescription Druggist, Successor to Cochrane & Munn, Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SINGLE TAX CLUB ENTERTAINMENT, in Temperance Hall, Wednesday, 27th. Lecture by W. Berridge, on "The Three Taxations." Chair taken by Ald. McMillan at 8 p.m. m25-1i

WANTED—Grafting. J. W. Webb, Victoria, has only a few days open. Apply at once. m25-2i

Wellington Coal, $6.50 PER TON.

Saanich Wood, $3.50 PER CORD.

SWINERTON & ODDY,
110 Government Street.

NAVAL CONTRACTS.

Tenders will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on or before noon on Monday, 1st April, 1895, for sweeping chimneys at H. M. Naval Establishments, Esquimalt, from the 16th April, 1895.

Forms of tender and further information can be obtained on application to the Assistant Civil Engineers, Esquimalt Yard.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. H. LOBB,
Naval Storekeeper, &c.
Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt, 23rd March, 1895. m25-3i

Political Meeting

WILL BE HELD ON

WEDNESDAY Next, March 27,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.,

At the School House, Metchosin.

The electors are respectfully invited to attend.

MR. DcCOSMOS

will be there according to promise. m25-2

OFFICES

TO RENT WITH ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES, INCLUDING HEAT AND LIGHTING FIXTURES. MODERATE RENT.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

BISMARCK DEEPLY AFFECTED.

He Cries Bitterly While Receiving Congratulations of the Landtag.

Berlin, March 25.—Prince Bismarck replying to congratulations of the members of the landtag to-day declared all credit for political results achieved, he shared with those co-operating with him and above all with Emperor William the First, and with whom he said he has worked so long. Bismarck was deeply affected during the reply, crying bitterly. The deputation was greatly affected.

SUNDAY MORNING TRAGEDY

Startling Discovery Made by Residents of Jarvis Street, Toronto, Yesterday.

Patterson's Appointment Would Not Please Conservatives of Manitoba.

Toronto, March 25.—A shocking murder and suicide startled the residents of Jarvis street Sunday morning. The victims were John Bell and Sara H. Swallow. They had been living as man and wife and were found dead in bed. The heads of both were almost severed from their bodies. The woman was evidently killed by her paramour, who had then immediately slain himself. In one corner of the room where the bodies were discovered, a couple of small children, four and six years old were found on a cot playing with picture blocks unconscious of the horror in the bed adjacent to them. They were the children of the woman's deceased husband. Bell had acted as an express driver for Mrs. Swallow and had lately come to live with her. He drank heavily and Mrs. Swallow had tried to get rid of him and had also taken up with another man and the tragedy was undoubtedly the result of jealousy.

A World's Ottawa special says:—The Dominion Government will grant aid to the Hudson Bay Ry. Company, in the nature of a loan of $2,5[illegible]0 to be secured by the first preference bonds of the company when floated on the London market. The Government will retain cash and land subsidies as a guarantee for the due execution of the undertaking.

Winnipeg, March 25.—A private dispatch from Ottawa states that Hon. J C Patterson is to be appointed Lieut. Governor of Manitoba. The Conservatives are very much displeased that an outsider should receive the appointment, after repeated promises made to local aspirants.

Halifax, N. S., March 25.—A dozen delegates representing three hundred or more intending settlers from Sweden and Norway arrived yesterday and proceeded to the North West to select locations.

LEVEE TROUBLES.

Little Change in the Situation but Men Refuse Employment.

New Orleans, March 25.—There is little change in the levee situation. The troops are still in the armories. If there is no trouble the military will be entirely withdrawn in a few days. This morning many of the negroes went to work, but many expressed fear and refused employment offered them this morning. The governor said to-day he expected to leave the city in a day or two.

AGAIN DENIED.

Government Have No Definite Information About the Reina Regent.

Madrid, March 25.—The government has been informed that all reports that the warship Reina Regent has been submerged in the straits are without foundation, and also that neither wreckage nor bodies from the ship have been washed ashore.

WAR IN THE EAST.

Japanese Continue the Attack on the Pescadores—Peace Negotiations.

London, March 25.—A Simonoseki dispatch says Li Hung Chang will refuse to cede territory to Japan, but will offer a greatly increased sum of money as indemnity instead. It is believed, the dispatch says, that the peace negotiations will not be successful, there evidently being some secret force behind China.

Shanghai, March 25.—The Japanese attacked the forts north of Makong, Pescadore, on Saturday and Sunday both by sea and land. Communication by telegraph with Formosa has not been restored this morning and the land lines communicating with the Pescadores are still interrupted.

Cable News.

London, March 25.—The grand jury has found a true bill against the Marquis of Queensberry for libelling Oscar Wilde.

The American bark Arkwright from Port Gamble for San Francisco, is stranded in Spencer's Gulf, South Australia, and it was necessary to jettison part of her deck cargo. She floated and proceeded apparently undamaged.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

WOUNDED BY AN INSANE JAP

Li Hung Chang Shot in the Face While Walking in the Streets of Tokio.

Physicians Unable to Extract the Bullet—Serious Results Not Expected.

London, March 25.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio says that an attempt was made to assassinate Li Hung Chang in a street of Simonseki yesterday afternoon. Li was returning from the peace conference, in which he conducts negotiations on behalf of the Chinese mission, and was accompanied by several of his suite. When he was a short distance from his apartments, a young Japanese ran up to him and fired a pistol in his face. The young man was seized and disarmed by the police. At the station house he gave his name as Koyama and his age as 21. The wound received is more serious than at first reported. The bullet entered the cheek below the eye and the physician has not yet been able to extract it. The condition of the Chinese envoy is critical.

Immediately he heard of the shooting the Emperor sent two of his principal surgeons to attend the Chinese envoy and also sent his principal aide-de-camp with messages from himself and the empress. The Japanese parliament passed a resolution deploring the attempt to assassinate Chang.

The surgeon attending Chang has telegraphed the Emperor that the wound is in good condition and there is no cause for anxiety regarding the results. The assailant of Chang is believed to be insane.

The Emperor of Japan and Imperial minister have publicly deplored the act of the would-be assassin of Chang and he must be punished.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY

Physicians Becoming Solicitous About His Health.

Friedrichsruhe, March 25.—As Bismarck's birthday draws near his physician is becoming more solicitous of the old ex-chancellor's health. A number of newspaper correspondents besieged the entrance of the castle to-day but were refused admittance under instructions of Bismarck's physician who is anxious to store the health of his client for the many birthday ceremonies he will have to go through. The Emperor's visit to Bismarck will assume a special military character.

SERIES OF FATALITIES.

Five Children out of a Family of Six Killed Within a Few Minutes.

London, March 25.—Press advices per steamer from South Africa contain a story of an extraordinary series of fatalities that occurred near Johannesburg, and whereby a prominent resident lost his entire family in the space of a few minutes. Three of his children, aged respectively, 8, 10 and 12 years, left the family farm house to go to their father who was in a field about half a mile distant. On the way each of the three put their right hand in a crevice of a rock for the purpose of searching for birds' eggs. The crevices, however, happened to have been taken possession of by a deadly snake, and each of the children was bitten before it could withdraw its hand. Two died almost immediately, while the third managed to crawl back to the house and raise an alarm. The mother, frantic with grief, mounted a horse with a view of going for help. She placed the child in front of her, but forgot to securely fasten it, and she had hardly gotten out of the yard when it fell over to the ground, sustaining a fracture on the skull, which caused instant death. The mother re-entered the house with the body, only to find that in a few moments her fourth and youngest son was drowned by falling into a cistern. The mother is now down with brain fever, and of the original family of six there is only the father to tell the remarkable story.

STEAMER BELFAST WRECKED.

Only Four Out of a Crew of Sixteen Known to be Saved.

Greenock, March 25.—The British steamer Durham City from Newport-News March 8th, for Glasgow, arrived to-day with four of the crew of the British steamer Belfast, which is ashore on Iona Island, and which will probably become a total wreck. Sixteen of the Belfast's crew are missing.

VICTIMS OF THE EXPLOSION.

Funeral Services Held at Evanston Yesterday Afternoon.

Evanston, Wyo., March 25.—The burial of the 61 victims of the Red Canyon coal mine disaster took place yesterday. It was first intended to have all the bodies placed in the church at once during the service but this was found impracticable and the coffins were arranged in rows around the edifice.

THE INSULT TO BISMARCK

Emperor William Annoyed at the Action of the Reichstag on Saturday.

He Sends a Despatch to the Prince and Will Visit Him in Person.

Berlin, March 24.—The result of the reichstag vote in refusing to congratulate Prince Bismarck on the anniversary of his birthday and which cause the resignation of the president and vice-president, was instantly conveyed to the emperor, whose intense annoyance can be judged by the following telegram which he instantly penned to Bismarck: "I have to convey to your highness the expression of my most profound indignation at the resolution which the reichstag has just adopted. It is in most complete opposition to the feeling of all the German princes and people. Wilhelm."

Although it was known that considerable opposition existed among the members to formally congratulate Prince Bismarck, it was not expected that this opposition would be carried to the extent it was. The united votes of the Socialists, Centrists, Poles and Freisinniges, however, brought about the issue. It was stated in the lobbies of the reichstag this evening that the Conservatives and National Liberals, who are dissatisfied with the present committee position of the reichstag, will, on the reassembling of the house on Tuesday, endeavor to force the government to dissolve. If they succeed the idea is to go the country with Prince Bismarck's name as a recalling cry and enlarging on to-day's affair as being an insult to the founder of the empire. The general opinion is that the moment is not favorable for a campaign, and that the election would quite possibly result in a further increase in the membership of the Socialist party, as the later have lately been improving their position, even in the agricultural districts, by elaborate organization.

In contrast to the action of the reichstag, in the lower house of the Prussian diet to-day the Centrists, Poles, Freisinniges and Socialists again united against a similar motion to congratulate Prince Bismarck on his birthday, but in this instance the government secured the adoption of the proposition by a large majority.

The rejection of the motion is certain to cause a great deal of feeling in the country. Richter, the Radical leader, foresaw this when, a few days ago, he explained the reason why the Radicals would oppose the proposition, and said it was not a question of politeness toward an aged statesman. Bismarck, he claimed, still represented certain political principles, and his great personality cannot be divided into the Bismarck who achieved so much in behalf of German unity and the Bismarck who has been thoroughly hostile to Liberalism. Richter said "He does not regard his political career as finished. He takes every opportunity of influencing public opinion by the authority of his name in favor of a policy which the Liberals have to combat almost daily."

It is now decided that Emperor William will visit Bismarck next Tuesday, taking with him his eldest son, in order that his son may make the personal acquaintance of Prince Bismarck. The emperor will stay six hours, instead of three, as at first intended.

Emperor William received the following reply to the message which he sent to Prince Bismarck: "To His Majesty, Emperor and King: I pray your majesty to accept the respectful expression of my gratitude for the message graciously sent, in which your majesty has transferred the action of my political opponents, concerning which I am not yet fully informed, into a source of joyful satisfaction. Bismarck."

AN AMERICAN CONVICTED.

Sentenced to Twenty Years for Corresponding with Hovas.

Port Luis, Island of Mauritius, March 24.—John L. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, Island of Madagascar, has been found guilty of corresponding with Hovas, after trial by a French court-martial, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. On April 20, 1894, Mr. Waller secured a concession from the Hovas government of the whole southern part of the Island of Madagascar, in spite of repeated protests of the French residents and the French colony generally. According to the French pioneer colonists, all nationalities engaged in the india rubber trade considered that their vested interests had been injured by the concession to Waller. France hitherto had claimed a protectorate over the Island of Madagascar and Great Britain has recognized it, but the native government of Madagascar repudiates the French claim to a protectorate and France is now sending to Madagascar a large expedition to subdue the Hovas. Early in June last the New York World published a letter from E Underwood Harvey, editor of the Madagascar News, saying: "It is time for the great American government to put its foot down and say that American enterprise shall no longer be trampled on by French bullying." This was the result of the action of representatives of France in Madagascar in denying the Malagasy government rights without first obtaining the sanction of the French resident general.

The shipments to Canada of Brown's "★ ★ ★ Special" Scotch Whisky are of the same quality as that supplied to the London clubs.

BRITISH CONSUL RESIGNS.

Dennis Donohue, of San Francisco, Resigns After 35 Years in the Service.

San Francisco, Mar. 24.—Dennis Donohue, who for seven years has been British consul at this port, announced yesterday that he had tendered his resignation to his home government. He intends, however, to spend his remaining days in California. Consul Donohue will attain his 80th birthday within a few months. Under the British custom he would be entitled to a pension after his 80th year, had he chosen to remain in the service until his next birthday. During his thirty-seven years of consular service, Mr. Donohue has represented the British government at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; Buffalo, N. Y.; New Orleans, Baltimore and San Francisco.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Loss by the Red Canyon Explosion now Placed at 61.

Evanston, Wyo., March 23.—The total deaths by Thursday's explosion at Red Canyon mine now amounts to 61. The fire in the mine has been extinguished and all but 14 bodies of those who perished in the mine removed.

Canfield, O., March 23.—The National bank here was broken into last night and the vault dynamited, causing the destruction of the exterior of the building but the steel safe resisted the fierce explosion. The robbers secured nothing and escaped.

New York, March 23.—John Koster, one of the proprietors of Koster & Biall's music hall, died at his home here last night of heart failure.

SEALING COMMISSION.

Arrangements Being Made by the States for a New Behring Sea Treaty.

Washington, March 23.—Preliminaries are being arranged for the framing of a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning Behring sea seizures. The negotiations will be carried on in Washington. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and other leading statesmen of the Dominion will come here to co-operate with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, concerning the terms of the treaty. The meeting will probably be held this fall. The projected treaty is rendered necessary by the inaction of Congress on the Behring Sea seizures. Its purpose will be to create a commission to hear all the evidence and determine the amount of the indemnity to be paid to the seized sealers. After being signed the treaty will have to be submitted to the senate for ratification, and unless there is an extra session this cannot be accomplished before next December. Another phase of the seal question which may come up simultaneously with adjustment of the claims is the framing of a new modus vivendi or other means of protecting the seals in Behring Sea.

ANTI-CONFEDERATION.

Plan of Sending a Delegation to Ottawa Decidedly Unpopular.

St. Johns, Nfld., March 23.—A public meeting was held last night under the auspices of the anti-confederation league, which opposes the plan for the confederation of Newfoundland with Canada. It was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held here. Resolutions were passed requesting the colonial government not to send delegates to Canada, but to ask instead for a royal commission from England. The anti-confederation feeling is evidently very strong, and the plan of sending a delegation to Ottawa decidedly unpopular. However, popular clamor seems likely to prove of no avail. In all probability the delegation, which is already named, will soon proceed to Ottawa. Premier Sir William Whiteway continues seriously ill, and cannot accompany his colleagues in the delegation when they leave Newfoundland, but intends following them when sufficiently recovered. Besides the premier, the delegation as named will consist of Messrs. Robert Bond, George Emerson and Edward Morris. All the documents and other material will be ready for the delegates in time for the next Halifax boat. It is understood that the government has not yet asked for the co-operation of the opposition as regards confederation and is not likely to do so.

HAVE TO GO TO SPOKANE.

High Freight Rates and Poor Mail Facilities Drive Our Trade Away.

The Midway correspondent of the Inland Sentinel writes: "One thing I would like to know—what is the matter with our British Columbia wholesale merchants? Last week three big freight loads of groceries came through here for Camp McKinney. They had to go all the way to Marcus on the Great Northern, 70 miles to this place and 28 miles to the camp, whereas it is only 50 miles from Penticton. Cannot our wholesalers compete with Spokane Falls? Everything has to pay duty coming that way, and I should imagine it would pay them to enter for the trade in the camps. Our grocery firm here also gets its goods from Spokane, and claims it can get its goods quicker that way than by way of Penticton and also cheaper, even by paying duty on everything. Whose fault is it? The C. P. R. company's or the wholesalers? It certainly seems to take a longer time. A case of my own experience is that goods shipped on February 18th had not reached Penticton a month afterwards, so it seems it must be the fault of the C. P. R. I also will be obliged, although reluctantly, to deal with Spokane houses after this. Besides mail facilities by private mail reach this town three times a week by way of Marcus, while on the contrary we only get a weekly mail service by way of Penticton. Everybody here would like to leave the money on this side, but are compelled for expediency's sake to deal with the merchants on the United States side."

WHENEVER A BOX

Of Matches is remarkable for the certainty of each Match therein producing a light, for the absence of sulphurous smell, and for the uniform high quality of its contents this box is sure to contain .....

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

MUST HAVE REFORMS.

Cuban Rebellion Will Become Serious if Reforms Are not Granted.

Tama, Fla., March 25.—Marti, Comez and Maco are not yet in Cuba says a New York capitalist who arrived here last night by the steamer Olivette from Cuba. He also said: "If the ministry in Spain is called and the reforms promised the autocrats of Cuba are not given, I believe this rebellion will become serious. Many citizens who are now neutral will become active as soon as they realize there is no hope of reforms from Spain. The Spanish officers and soldiers now in the field seem very indifferent with one or two exceptions, noticeably General Garrish and Col. Santocilde. There is practically no enthusiasm among the Spanish troops while the insurgents are full of it. If Spain does not handle the insurrection with a firm hand at once I don't believe it will be possible for her to conquer it. I do not believe she is strong enough to cope with it. She is preparing to send many soldiers but they will fall easy victims to yellow fever just as soon as the rainy season begins."

JOURNALISTS' RELIEF FUND.

The Czar Orders That a Sum be Voted as a Nucleus.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—The Czar has ordered that the sum of half a million roubles ($250,000) be paid out of the exchequer as the nucleus of a special fund for the relief of newspaper writers, journalists, authors and others engaged in literature who may be in distress through illness lack of employment or other causes beyond control, and also to permanently provide for their widows and orphans after death.

ABOUT TIDAL WAVES.

A River Can Produce Them as Well as An Ocean at Times.

"Apropos of the Atlantic tidal wave of last Friday," said an ancient mariner, "an account of one nearer home might be of interest at this time. It isn't necessary to have an ocean of water to produce one of these waves by long odds. Old Lake Michigan could get up a prime article in that line and show Chicago a few things heretofore unthought of.

"All that would be necessary would be an earthquake in the lake, and then there would be from six to ten feet of water here in no time. The story that I started to tell you has an earthquake as the prime cause, a tidal wave as an immediate effect, and a ruined town as the result.

New Madrid, Mo., was destroyed by the 'Great Shake,' as it is called, in the year 1811. The whole Mississippi Valley was effected. The centre of violence was at Little Prairie, near New Madrid. The vibrations were felt over the Ohio Valley and as high up as Pittsburg. New Madrid suffered more than any other town on the Mississippi.

"At that time Indians were dangerous, and the persons engaged in carrying produce in boats to New Orleans kept in company for mutual defense. In the middle of the night of December 16 there was a terrible shock and jarring of the boats so that the crews were all awakened and hurried on deck, thinking of an Indian attack. The noise and commotion were dreadful, but soon stopped.

"In the morning loud roaring and hissing were heard, and there was a tremendous boiling up of the waters of this Mississippi in huge swells, tossing the boats about so violently that the men were thrown about on the decks. The water of the river changed to a reddish hue, then became black with mud thrown up from the bottom, while the surface, lashed by the agitation of the earth beneath, was covered with foam, which, gathering into masses the size of the barrel, floated along on the trembling surface.

"The earth opened in wide fissures, and closing again threw the water, sand and mud in huge jets higher than the tops of the trees. The atmosphere was filled with a thick vapor of gas. At New Madrid several boats were carried by the great waves on to the bank of the river just above the town, and were left high and dry a considerable distance from the water.

"Many boats were wrecked on the snags, while others were sunk on or stranded on the sand bars and islands. The scene for several days during the repeated shocks were horrible. The sulphurated gases discharged tainted the air with noxious effluvia and so strongly impregnated the water of the river for 150 miles below that it could hardly be used for any purpose for many days.

"New Madrid, which stood on a bluff 20 feet above the summer floods, sank so low that the next rise covered it to a depth of five feet. The bottoms of several lakes in the vicinity were elevated, and have since been planted with corn. People lived along the river in those days more than in the country, so the big water disturbance did probably more damage than the 'shakes' where there was no water. So you can easily see how there can be a tidal wave without an ocean, and that we may have one of our own some day. When it comes it should be a good one, so those eastern people will be satisfied we did not manufacture it to get even."—Chicago Tribune.

FRANK LEAKE
Oshawa, Ont.

Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." MRS. G. A. LAKE, Oshawa, Ontario.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

New Spring Goods

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

20 yds. White Calico for $1.
20 yds. Unbleached Calico for $1
14 yds. Print for $1.
14 yds. Gingham for $1.
12 yds. All-Linen Toweling for $1
12 yds. All Linen Glass Cloth for $1.
15 yds Flannelette for $1.
Heavy Dress Serges, Double Width, 25c. a yard.
Fine French Dress Serges, Double Width, 25c. a yard.
Dress Lining, 8⅓c. a yard.
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, 15c. a pair.
Chidren's Black Cotton Hose, 10c. a pair.
Children's Handkerchief's, 25c. a dozen.
White and Embroideries, 5 and 6 inches wide, 12½c. a yard.
White Stripe Muslins, 10c. a yard. Best value in the market
White Quilts, 90c. each.
Lace Curtains, 50c. a pair
Samples of Carpets, 50 per cent. below wholesale prices.
Just received 2 Cases of Corsets to sell at 50c. a pair, worth 60c.

J. Horner & Co.
83 Douglas Street

GROCERIES.

NEW GOODS.

Finnan Haddies,
Glasgo Beef Ham.

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store. 93 Fort St.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY. OREGON.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street. Victoria.

ANDREW SHERET,
Plumber and Gas Fitter,
Late of Oriental Alley, has removed to 14 FORT ST. Estimates given on sewerage connections. mar. 8-1m.

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to
tf LOWENBERG. HARRIS & CO.

From the Orient

ANOTHER BIG LINE OF

Japanese Rugs

Great variety of sizes and colorings .....

YOU should see these Goods, for everyone marvels at their cheapness.

THE JAPANESE are a clever people, and they excel in the production of these Handsome Floor Coverings.

WEILER BROS.,
51 to 55 Fort Street.

Do You Keep Hens?

STURTEVANT'S IMPERIAL EGG FOOD
Will Make Your Hens Lay.

STURTEVANT'S ROUP PILLS,

F. C. Sturtevant, Hartford, Conn.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION

The Little Scheme Devised by the Ottawa Government Did Not Work Well.

Events Prematurely Compelled Them to Make Known Their Position.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 17.—When Dalton McCarthy was pressing the cabinet to get a few days time to prepare his brief in the Manitoba school case before they commenced to hear it, the premier and his colleagues would not consent because it was said that meantime the Manitoba legislature would be out of session and the matter would therefore have to stand over for another year without anything being done. Mr. McCarthy wanted to get an extension of time from Monday until Thursday. This was refused by the cabinet. The consequence was that he had to make the best of it, and go on without much information which he otherwise would have been able to get. At that time the government had everything arranged between the French ministers and the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Quebec to pass the remedial order, and then bring on the elections. The arrangement was such, as the government and their friends thought, would dish the Grits. It was to be separate schools, and nothing but separate schools that was to do the electioneering work down in Quebec, and the word was to go forth among the faithful in the lodges in Ontario that nothing of the kind was to happen and if needs be the senate would be brought into play to thwart any remedial order that might be passed through the commons. But a plan of this kind would need a master hand like the late lamented premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, to see it through. The dilly-dallying of the government and the blundering actions of the members of the administration gave the whole thing away, and to-day Sir Mackenzie Bowell and his colleagues are sitting upon an avalanche praying that Premier Greenway may prorogue the Manitoba legislature or that something else may happen to give them an excuse for once more shelving the whole school question.

The hearing of the case closed a week ago Thursday last. A shorthand note of the proceedings was taken daily and the government instructed that it be printed and placed before them in pamphlet form every morning. This was done. It was not only intended, but it was given out in the government press, that on the following Saturday (that is a week ago last Saturday) the cabinet was to meet to pass the remedial order. The meeting was called and adjourned until Monday without anything being done. From Monday an adjournment was made until Friday last, when the premier sent out notices for all the members to be present. That meeting was countermanded on Thursday and the cabinet met yesterday (Saturday) for the purpose, as one of the members said of discussing and transacting routine business.

The cause of all this is that the double-dealing of the government has been found out. In the first place they did not expect that the Manitoba government would put in any defense before the cabinet. In this they were disappointed. The presence of Mr. McCarthy in the case, and the reports of the proceedings before the cabinet, stirred up the ultra Protestants and the Orangemen in Ontario, for it was plainly seen from the opposition which the ministers gave Mr. McCarthy and the way they sided with Mr. Ewart that a remedial order was intended. Following the hearing of the case came the public meeting in Toronto which passed resolutions for non interference. This was bad enough, but not so bad as what followed. At the annual meeting of the grand Orange lodge of Ontario west, held at St. Catharines, the president, James Hughes, brother of Sam Hughes, M. P., who spells Roman Catholic with a small "r" and a small "c", illustrative of the contempt in which he holds them, had an address prepared which was intended to assist the government in its dilemma. In the first place Mr. H. Hughes denounced separate schools, as he has always done, and said it was the duty of all Orangemen to see that they were not extended in the country. He then proceeded to review the recent judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council and held that the Roman Catholics were entitled to separate schools in Manitoba. It might be said here that Hon. N. C. Wallace, controller of customs, and grand master of the Orange order in Canada, accompanied Mr. Hughes to the meeting in St. Catharines and was present when he delivered up his address. The clauses in the address regarding the schools threw a bomb into the camp, and the McCarthyites and the P. P. A. branches of the order became terribly indignant. The result, at any rate, was not only to strike the clauses out of the address of the president but resolutions were passed condemning separate schools and asking the government to have the British North America Act amended so as to do away with them altogether. Until this was done Controller Wallace kept a discreet silence but when he saw that defeat stared him in the face he joined quickly with the majority and in favor of the abolition of separate schools.

Now it is impossible for Mr. Wallace to hold these views and remain in the ministry. Indeed, the government cannot retain him if he has the indecency to remain drawing his $5000 salary. Although not in the cabinet he is nevertheless of the government and when his views do not accord with the government he must necessarily resign. Mr Wallace has gone further than declaring against interference with Manitoba in this particular case, he has declared against separate schools in Ontario. The leading French Conservative newspaper, La Minerve, very quickly tells the government that Mr. Wallace cannot remain in the ministry. So that the government is daily getting deeper and deeper in the mire.

The lines have now been drawn so tightly in Quebec that they will have nothing from the government but the voice of parliament on the school question. They will not trust the government nor accept an order-in-council on the matter. In other words they say that if the government wants their votes they will require to deliver the goods. If they don't do this they can't get their support. In Ontario the prospect is that Mr. Wallace will now head the Orangemen against interference, but if there is a possibility at all of his remaining at the head of the customs he will do so. At all events the government, in its double dealing in this matter has brought down upon it a fine state of affairs.

SLABTOWN.

THE FALL OF NEW CHWANG

Chinese Retreated Into the City and Made a Stubborn Resistance.

The Pekin Gazette Coins a Fresh National Epithet for the Japanese.

Tokio, March 9, per steamer Belgic, via San Francisco, March 23.—Details of the capture of New Chwang have been received.

After a contest of several hours the Chinese were driven toward New Chwang, within the fortifications of which city they established themselves, apparently determined to defend the position in good earnest. An attack was made on March 4, but whether by the First division or by a large detachment from Lieutenant General Nozu's corps is thus far uncertain. Two points, at the north and west, were assailed at dawn, and at 10 o'clock the gates were forced and breaches made in the walls. The resistance was stubborn, and it was not until 11 o'clock at night that the struggle ended. Eighteen hundred of the Chinese were killed before the streets were cleared and victory proclaimed. Five hundred prisoners were taken and the balance of the beaten army escaped in the darkness. Sixteen large guns and an immense quantity of other war material were taken. The latest advices convey the impression that the capture was effected by trops of the First army corps from Haicheng.

Li Hung Chang's appointment as peace ambassador is now an established fact. Even in Japan his mission is looked upon as genuine, and the possibility that it may have practical results is admitted in the highest official circles. An impression prevails that Japan has allowed some indication of her intentions to be conveyed to the Chinese government, and that Li will come prepared to accept any terms not utterly ruinous or disgraceful. The place of meeting will be Simonoeski, instead of Hiroshima. Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu will, as before, be designated to conduct the negotiations of the Japanese side. Mr. Foster will accompany the viceroy who, it is reported, will also have the assistance of Mr. Pethick, formerly vice-consul of the United States at Tien Tsin. The questions whether the proceedings at Simonoseki will modify the Japanese plans to the extent of preventing the occupatio of Peking is earnestly discussed. So far as can be foreseen, the preparations for continuing the war will not be interupted while the conference is in progress. The two army divisions remaining in Japan will soon be on their way to their respective fields of duty, one being destined to Peking, and the other division, or a part of it, to Formosa. The Chinese are also keeping in mind the possible necessities of the future. New guns are daily mounted at the Taku forts, and fresh lines of defences are constantly added to the environment of Peking.

The emperor's extraordinary scheme of invoking the opinions of high provincial officials as to the propriety of prolonging the contest, is prosecuted as assiduously as if no idea of suing for peace had ever been entertained. Memorials are received from all parts of the empire, generally favoring the offering of any amount of indemnity, but strenuously opposing the cession of territory. By way of showing that China, at her lowest fortunes, is still capable of of insolent bravado, the official Peking Gazette, in the same issue which announces Li Hung Chang's errand, coins a fresh epithet of contumely for the Japanese. They are called "Wo-Ko," said to signify "baboon bandits."

Japan has given proof that she desires no possessions in the province of Shang Tung. Her interest in that region ceased with the capture of Wei Hai Wei. Of the 25,000 soldiers sent to seize the naval station, only enough remain to hold the works on Liu Kung island, the reserve all going back to Lio Tung, after demolishing the entire chain of shore fortifications.

Howie, the disgraced American who was captured at Wei Hai Wei, has been brought to Hiroshima.

The remains of Admiral Ting were subjected to gross indignity on their arrival at Tien Tsin. The head was cut off and exposed at the gate of the city jail.

One of the assassins of the Corean minister of state, Kim, who was a prominent leader of the reform party, has confessed that he was employed to commit the crime by Tai Won Kun. This latest revelation of the old prince's iniquity appears to have touched even his hardened sense of shame. It is reported that he attempted to destroy himself on the 5th of March, but was prevented by his atendants.

The empress of Japan starts from Tokio on March 11th to join the emperor at Hiroshima. On the 9th she visits the navy yard at Yokosuka, to view the launching of a steel clad cruiser of 3,900 tons' burden, the building of which has just been completed there.

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GIRLS OF ANCIENT ROME.

Their Life as Compared with That of the New Young Women of To-Day.

That a stern Roman matron such as "Volumnia, the mother of Coriolanus," as Shakespeare described her, should ever have had a girlhood, with all its natural playfulness and sweet simplicity, is difficult to imagine. It is not easy to picture to oneself Portia, the wife of Brutus, in short dreses and dandling and dressing a primitive doll. And yet we are assured by Professor Peck that the ancient girls that seem to have grown old long ages before our civilization began were at one period of their lives very much like the "new woman" of to-day. There were many anxious parents in Rome when Julius Caesar was swimming the Tiber with Cassius "on a raw and gusty day" who were communing among themselves and seriously considering the momentuous question of "what will he do with our girls?"

Women's rights were not understood, or, if understood, were but little heeded in these "brave days of old." In fact, the troubles of the little beings who had the misfortune to be born females began at a very early age. Shortly after their entrance into the world they were laid down on the ground before their honorable papa for consideration. If he ordered them to be raised, raised they were in a double sense—then and there from their low estate on the cold, cold ground, and also morally and educationally raised. The baby boy was subjected to a similar low treatment at his birth. If the father was silent and passed away from the presence of the baby without making a sign it was understood that he should never again be called to look upon the face of the unwelcome little stranger. In this early stage of being the prospects of the modern baby have improved very largely.

It is needless to pursue the life of the little one, who, if she belonged to a good family, had a name given to her eight days after her birth. As time went on she passed through the ordinary infant maladies, if not without suffering it may be presumed that at least she made little noise over them. Italian babies do not cry. They are wrapped up in cocoon-like bands and are bandaged more like mummies than live babies. This is the rule of to-day and for centuries past so far as renaissance and pre-renaissance art show forth. But in the time of the Roman empire the same custom of bandaging babies was in use, as may be see in the bas-reliefs on the front of Roman sarcophagi dating from that period.

When the young girl reached the age of thirteen years she was deemed fit for marriage. She was engaged at an age previously, even as early as in her first year. Even, as in France to-day, the rule was that the parents should select the husband for her, but she was not obliged to submit blindly to this choice. The law allowed her the right to refuse the party that her parents or guardians deemed eligible. The engagement ring was a simple hoop of iron, as full of loving symbolism as the daintiest jewel-adorned ring of to-day. And this ring was worn until marriage rendered it superfluous, and then the highly artistic and richly chased gold hoops, such as fill so many cases in the jewel-room of the Naples museum, were worn with all grace and honor.

While the girl of that ancient period was still capable of being delighted with toys and games, cunning artists supplied all that she could desire in this line. Commendatore Lanciani has told us the touching tale of the revelation made by the contents of a marble sarcophagus found a few years ago, and though Prof. Peck referred at length to the testimony furnished by the sarcophagus of the modes and manners of the young ladies of ancient Rome, he forgot or neglected to mention Signor Lanciani's connection with and the report of this discovery. The sarcophagus contained the skeleton of a young girl, whose name was Crepereia Tryphaena. When the marble coffin or sarcophagus, was opened, there was seen a number of objects belonging to the deceased, which had been buried with her. Among these was an exquisite little doll, carved of oak, which had grown hard in the water that filled the sarcophagus. On each side of the skull were gold earrings, with pearl drops. A gold necklace with 37 pendants of green jasper were found among the bones of the neck. Four rings of solid gold were found near the bones of the left hand. One of these was an engagement ring, and two hands clasped together, carved in red jasper stone set in it, indicated that fact. The name of the lover, Philetus, was engraved in the stone set in another, while the third and fourth were plain bands of gold. A wreath of myrtle, fastened with a silver clasp on the forehead, had been placed upon the head of the dead Crepereia. Fragments of cloth found in the sediment at the bottom of the sarcophagus indicated that this girl had been wrapped in a fine linen shroud.

It is Lanciani, the director of the excavations where this was found, who has also furnished the explanation and interpretation of the contents of this tomb, and which throw such light upon Professor Peck's subject of "Girlhood in Ancient Rome." It is nearly 1800 years since the feet of this young girl trod the streets of Rome—the style of letter in which her name is written indicates that period, and that same name reveals that she was not noble by birth, but the daughter of a freedman, a former servant of the noble family of Crepereï. The myrtle wreath on her head tells that she was on the eve of marriage when death came. The doll—which is a representation of a woman, not of a baby, and is jointed—is one of the finest specimens of that kind yet found, and is a foot in length. "Dolls and playthings," concludes Lanciani, "are not peculiar to the tombs of children. It was customary for young ladies to offer their dolls to Venus or Diana on their wedding day. But this was not the end reserved for Crepereia's doll. She was doomed to share the sad fate of her young mistress and to be placed with her corpse before the marriage ceremony could be performed." This, truly, is a very pathetic side of the story of girl life in the Rome of the past.

The domestic occupations included that which has now almost passed away—the spinning and weaving of cloth. Even in the highest families the women and daughters were engaged in this task, and the Emperor Augustus, when appearing before the senators, was always arrayed in robes woven in his own household by his wife, daughter and other female relatives. It was the highest tribute to a woman's worth and one selected for especial mention on her tombstone, besides that of staying at home, that she span wool and kept the house.—Baltimore Sun.

Old Lady—Why are you two men using such frightful language?

Ragson Tatters—Well, lady, me an' me pard has to exchange heated words ter keep warm, not havin' no overcoats.

Mrs. Newrich—I want a pair of the dirtest gloves you've got, Clerk. How long do you want them madam? Mrs Newrich—I want to buy them, young man; you don't think I want to rent them, do you?

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Under and by virtue of power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed dated the 9th day of March, 1895.

City Lot, No. 105, S.W. Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

—ALSO—

City Lot, No. 29, N.E. Corner Topaz Ave, and Fourth St,

Containing about two acres, less strip given for road.

—ALSO—

City Lot No. 190, Sub 5, 15.6x50.8, Waddington Alley;

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Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the whole or separate pieces, up to the 31st of March, 1895. Two-thirds of purchase money can remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. Highest tender not necessarily accepted. For particulars apply to

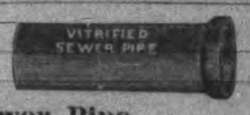
YATES & JAY,
Bastion st., Attorneys for Mortgagee.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

In order that the unemployed may have a chance of utilizing idle land in the outskirts of the city for cultivation for the purpose of raising food for themselves and families, I shall be pleased to confer with parties who are willing to grant free use of such lands for the season. Those willing to assist in this good work will please leave their address and particulars at the City Clerk's office.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., March 14th, 1895.



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E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oc8-tf

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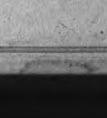

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Court Vancouver No. 5525, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
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FIRST-CLASS HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS to let, or single rooms, 63 Superior st., James Bay. Apply 129 1-2 Fort st. mr21-tf

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WANTED—A girl about 15, to take charge of a baby and make herself generally useful. Apply No. 1 Edward st., Victoria West. mr21-tf

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WANTED—An intelligent, active man or lady to travel for reliable house, with expenses paid. Salary $900. Advancement for faithful and successful work. References. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Secretary, Lock Drawer 1?, Chicago.

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ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jar of Pure Raspberry Jam put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

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FOR SALE—Seven fine Milch Cows and 8 Calves, cheap. Apply Mrs. Bayley, Half Way House. mr23-1w

FOR SALE—Blocks of five acres each at Saanich, at $65 per acre. 80 acres and improvements at McPherson's Station for $500. 200 acres at Alberni at $8 per acre. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

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THE DAILY TIMES

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At No. 26 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

FREE TRADE AND THE SAGES.

We tender to the esteemed Colonist the assurance of our distinguished consideration. We desire to convey to our justly indignant contemporary such apologies as may be its due for that we did not at once and without any hesitation whatever give it full credit for introducing to the western world the Sage of Macclesfield. We hasten to acknowledge its share in the discovery of the modern Eatanswill Gazette. We trust that by at once admitting our error and making such ample reparation as is involved in giving the Colonist's connection with the affair the benefit of the wide circulation of the Times, we shall have earned its forgiveness.

We may be pardoned if in passing we confess failure to appreciate the convincing nature of the argument with which the Colonist accompanies its pleasant and humorous references to the Times. From a variety of sources our indefatigable contemporary has secured evidence that hard times exist in England—which we do not hesitate to say have convinced us that such is the fact. We are assured further that England has had fifty years of free trade, a statement for which the Colonist has also excellent authority. We suppose, however, it is due to the innate depravity or the stupidity or some other objectionable characteristic of the Times that we cannot see the connection which with the sage of Macclesfield the Colonist believes to have been established between the hard times and British free trade.

The reductio ad absurdum is a method of proof with which our learned contemporary is doubtless familiar, and in our clumsy and foolish way we will try to make such an application of it as seems to suit this case. So we say: Destitution prevails in the great agricultural state of Nebraska; in South Dakota the settlers are suffering extreme hardships and in a very large section of the state it is impossible for the people to pay their bills; in Kansas there is a mortgage debt of $500 for ever man woman and child in the state; in Pennsylvania strikes and lockouts prevail to an alarming extent; half the factories and mills in New England are shut down and the other half are running on short time; labor riots prevail in New Orleans; in Chicago last year United States troops were called out to preserve property and life against strikers. All over the United States there is a cry of hard times. The United States has for thirty years had a protective tariff. Therefore protection causes hard times. But the Colonist has proved that free trade causes hard times. Therefore protection and free trade both cause hard times, which we appeal to the Colonist to admit is absurd.

We trust the Colonist will pardon us for attempting in our own poor fashion to reach by reasoning a conclusion which we regret is at variance with its own.

ELK LAKE GATHERING GROUND.

Under the heading of "The Engineers' Report," the Colonist calls the attention of the council to that part of the report of the two experts to whom the filter bed plans were referred bearing on the available quantity to be obtained from our present source of supply, and expresses regret that the city council did not last year engage the services of a first class engineer to look into and report upon the whole matter of the water supply. Messrs. Haskins and Keating say in this connection:

We notice in the official instructions the area of the watershed is given as 2177 acres, exclusive of the lakes, and that the annual report for 1893 places the average rainfall for the past 20 years at 20.66 inches, and the minimum rainfall at 18 inches. While it is impossible from this information alone, and without some knowledge of the nature of the gathering grounds, to estimate with any degree of accuracy the amount of water which can be depended upon from this source, yet in our judgment it seems unlikely that the city can obtain more than about two million gallons per day in any year when the precipitation may be below the average, and in seasons of minimum rainfall it appears doubtful if so large a quantity would be available. * * *

While we have not been called upon to consider the question of the capacity of the works, we deem it our duty to suggest that before incurring any large expenditure, which appears now to be contemplated, it would seem advisable to investigate the possibilities either of adding to the watershed or of raising the lakes so as to impound all the water that the drainage area will yield, or as much of it as practicable.

Our contemporary seems to labor under the belief that the capacity of the Elk lake watershed is an unknown quantity, and that the present and past councils were "going it blind" when they proposed to improve the water works by securing the land around Elk lake and by constructing filter beds. The eastern experts have simply corroborated the opinion of City Engineer Wilmot and of a former water commissioner, Mr. Summerfield, who in reports to the city council pointed out that the average capacity of Elk Lake was about two million gallons per day and that it would be prudent for the council to consider additional sources of supply to meet the requirements of a larger population. In March, 1894, Mr. Wilmot said in his report to the council:

By referring to the record of rainfall (published in the annual report of the corporation for 1893) which extends over a period of twenty years, it will be seen that the average per year is nearly 30 inches. Assuming the rainfall at Elk lake to be about the same as at Victoria, that amount each year applied to the area of the watershed, and allowing for evaporation and absorption by the soil, would approximately afford a sufficient quantity of water for the annual supply of the city, estimating the consumption and waste at a daily average of two million gallons. Consequently, if the rainfall next year should equal the average, viz., 30 inches, and the whole quantity desirable from the watershed stored, the supply and demand would be about equal, but as will be seen by a glance at the accompanying diagram, plotted from the official meteorological records, the rainfall is very irregular. If there should follow in succession several years with a rainfall in each less than the average, the supply would be insufficient. By raising the dam four and a half feet the increased storage capacity of the lake so obtained would be available during a season of excessive rainfall for collecting water which would otherwise go to waste. The benefit to be derived from this increased storage would be appreciable when a year of excessive rainfall should immediately precede a succession of low cycle years.

The aldermen who have given this subject attention, as well as the engineers, know quite well that there is a limit to the supply from Elk Lake, and they also know that the present limit may be increased by raising the dam and stopping the waste now going on. The present supply, however, is 500,000 gallons per day greater than the consumption. When the water of Elk Lake has been improved by filtration, and the capacity of the lake has been increased to an extent to retain the maximum rainfall, as recommended by Mr. Wilmot, it will be in order for the city to consider the question of additional supply for the increased population of the future. For the present, however, the duty of the council is clear—the perfection and conservation of the Elk lake supply. The proposed work has those objects in view, and when completed—say a year hence—it will be the duty of our city rulers to consider the probable demands of the future and to provide for them. For the present, however, the city must utilize what it has got.

The frank admissions of Mr. Cassidey, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, have been rather embarrassing to the government, and particularly to Minister Foster. Some years ago the idea of revising the tariff as directed by the Red Parlor might not have appeared to the people as altogether wrong, but at the present day they are decidedly opposed to it. Therefore it is that these sentences in Mr. Cassidey's report cause the government many discomforting thoughts:

It is but an act of justice to the committee (of the association) to direct attention to the large number of changes that have been made in the tariff along the lines suggested in the recommendations, and that in many instances the language used in both is substantially identical. This is particularly noticeable as regards the iron schedule, the duties upon textiles, the duties upon drugs, chemicals, alcoholic preparations, etc., as well as upon an extended list of miscellaneous articles, and large and most important additions to the list of non-dutiable articles.

In many instances, where the recommendations suggested that no change be made in the duties upon articles therein enumerated, no changes were made.

It required the best generalship on the part of Mr. Foster and his protectionist colleagues and supporters to withstand the onsets of the free trade enemy. Quite a number of amendments were made to the tariff bill, and before its passage it became modified to an extent that gives much satisfaction to the country—certainly to the friends of the government.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

EFFECT OF PROTECTION.

The Gazette does not ask for information, though it lacks knowledge, or pretends to do so, in regard to the depression in the United States. The McKinley tariff, enacted by the protectionists in response to the demand of the country for tariff reform, intensified the depression from which after thirty years of protection the United States was suffering. While that out-and-out protection act was in force five or six hundred banks came tumbling down and many more were shaken and injured. Business houses all over the country failed, and the national finances became involved. Never in the history of the United States was there such a time of commercial disaster as in the United States under the McKinley tariff. It seems as if almost the same thing was happening in Canada. Three years ago the people demanded tariff reform, and Sir John Thompson promised it to them. The government took a year to interview the manufacturers, and then pretended to bring in a reduced tariff. It proved to be no reduction whatever. The average duty for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1894, was 31.2 against 31.3 for the same period of 1893—a reduction of one-tenth of one per cent. And every day the country is sinking deeper and deeper in depression. The United States is suffering for want of tariff reform. The protected combines bribed Congress and prevented effective reduction in duties. The Wilson tariff bill, like the Foster tariff bill, was torn to pieces by the combines and manufacturers and the heaviest protective duties restored to such an extent that President Cleveland, the sincere tariff reformer, would not sign the bill; he repudiated it altogether as a measure of tariff reform. It has not sufficed to restore the financial position of the United States, burdened as it is by a bad silver currency and bad currency laws, upheld by protectionist and silver interests. Let us have commerce-freeing, industry-restoring tariff reform.—Montreal Witness.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

To the Editor:—The Colonist is finding fault with our worthy mayor for speaking the truth and denouncing as tomfoolery the spending of the city's money on a medieval show. The hanging up of a few not English or Canadian but Chinese lanterns and the letting off of a few fireworks will please the children I admit, but they will not cheer the heart of the average workman nor fill his pockets. I maintain this city money could be better spent in laying a sidewalk, repairing a road, or partly sewering a block and it would be a genuine help to a number of workmen and enable them to pay off some of their long-owed debts, accumulated through over-recreation and too many public holidays unfortunately already. I do not doubt they would be glad to work on the 24th of May the same as in England if they can get it. Again, some of us remember at these times that $750 was voted for the reception of the Earl of Aberdeen and almost in the same breath it was stated in the press that the city was unable to clean out another filter bed for want of funds. Do not think I am slighting the noble Earl Aberdeen and his illustrious wife, who are an honor to Canada. But in mentioning this I am well aware it could not be called a public reception without drawing on the rates, but I consider $200 plenty, yet $600 more has been asked for, $1350 in all. For the life of me I cannot see where this true loyalty comes in when a few get the benefit, praise and adoration at the expense of the many. Lord Palmerston was some years ago approached by a deputation asking him to set a special day apart for prayer and thanksgiving for the decrease of cholera. His reply was: "Go back and look after your drains." Let us look after our drains, sewers and sidewalks and spend our money on these and no tomfoolery. Let the true loyalty be shown on this 24th without touching the rates.

W. G. FDEN.

Foul Bay, March 25th.

GRAFTING.

To the Editor: May I, through the medium of your paper, call the attention of your readers that now is the time for grafting fruit trees for the purpose of changing the variety of fruit or any trees they may have that are not so good as could be wished. Splendid fruit has been before us at the agricultural shows and many would like to be producers of the same; it is rarely but what some trees in every orchard could be improved. The last two weeks of colder weather has kept the sap back and for another month trees will be in fine condition for grafting. Scions of the sorts desired should be taken at once and heeled in under a north wall till the grafting can be done, which to be done successful must be done by an experienced hand, when fruit of a new type will soon be produced.

JOS. W. WEBB.

Boleskine Road, Victoria, March 25.

New and Fashionable Millinery
At Russell & McDonald's bankrupt stock sale.

AUCTION SALES

By H. CUTHBERT & CO'Y
The Well-Known Broad Street
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND ASSESSORS.
Cash advanced. Furniture bought for Cash when an auction is not desired.
Offices, Salesrooms and Cattle Yard Broad Street, View Street and Trounce Ave.

On Wednesday, March 27th,
AT 2 P.M., AT THE
Club Stables, Yates St,
AUCTION
Of a Car Load of
Eastern Horses and Mares,
Comprising Animals suitable for
Work, Carriage & Buggy,
Amongst which will be found some very
WELL-MATCHED TEAMS.
For further particulars see posters, etc.
Terms Cash.
HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.
Leading Auctioneers.

ARGENTINE WHEAT.

Conditions That Surround Its Culture and Shipment.

A letter to Beerboom from Mr. W. Goodwin of Buenos Ayres, contains the following: "Wheat export in the Argentine Republic has increased fast, but the trade is still in a transition stage, and I venture again to submit a few remarks about the difficulties of shippers that may be interesting to those who have only recent experience of River Plate cargoes, and may not know that, in spite of considerable improvements in the past few years, the system of grain handling leaves much to be desired, and is not regulated by an association.

"The great difficulty of shippers comes from want of proper storage accommodation to hold stocks and select quality at the ports, and also from want of railway facilities sufficient to carry and embark all the crop in a few months of the busy season. These difficulties will disappear in time, but meanwhile are sufficient to worry a shipper who has to bring down wheat of various qualities from any of about 3400 railway stations in time to arrange cargoes for vessels as they arrive. It may be that several shippers want to load on the same railway line on account of special quality, and there comes a block at the wharves; and sometimes ships arrive unexpectedly, or a spell of bad weather may stop shipments for several days and cause delays all round.

"Only a small part of the crop can be handled through elevators, and the great proportion has to be shipped direct and sampled by testing the original bags during shipment, which is not altogether a satisfactory method, though average results are obtained if the work is always done carefully. Selection is difficult under these conditions, and weighing still more difficult when steamers are loading fast.

"It is not possible to 'grade' wheat with the accuracy of the United States, because the differences are not sufficiently distinct to be classified, and practically each shipper has to act on his individual judgment.

"Wheat of the provinces of Santa Fe, and Cordoba is sufficiently well known either as 'Rosario' or 'Santa Fe,' and is more or less of similar quality whatever seed may originally have been used. This wheat is considered to be 'Barleta,' as distinguished from 'Frances' (soft wheat grown from French seed) or 'candeal' (hard wheat used for macaroni), but owing to varieties of weather there are always local differences of quality, and shippers cannot always get what they want.

"Wheat of the province of Buenos Ayres is less uniform, owing to greater varieties of climate and soil, but whatever seed is used there is a strong tendency of the soil to produce what is known as 'Barletta' type, although the name may not convey an accurate meaning in Europe. Some parcels when they come from the fields are so mixed that it is difficult to say whether they should be called 'Barletta' or 'Frances,' and there is frequently the same difficulty in drawing the line between Barletta and Asuome or Tuscla."

"I suppose," observed the tramp, bitterly, "you would like to have me get off the earth. But I cannot."

"Have you tried soft soap?" asked the woman in the blue gingham dress, dispassionately.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!
It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises,
Chilblains, Bunions.
Cracks between the Toes
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores,
Inflammation of all Kinds.
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.
Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Inexpensive room mouldings. Mellor.

—Orders received for books, papers, and magazines at nett prices. Johnston, Kirk block, Douglas street.

—Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Lamps, and a host of other things are selling at wonderfully low prices at Weiler Bros.

—According to cable advices received recently the sealing schooner George Peabody has been wrecked on the Japanese coast.

—We are better able than ever before to satisfy the public demand (in our line anyhow) but we carry so many lines. Weiler Bros.

—Hon. Amor De Cosmos will address the electors of Metchosin district at the Methodist school house on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—There will be a special extra rehearsal of "Il Trovatore" on Tuesday evening in the Y. M. C. A. hall, for the study of stage business and action, for both chorus and principals.

—The grand Orange ball at A. O. U. W. hall on Easter Monday promises to be a treat to lovers of dancing. There will be special prizes for the best dancers. The prizes are to be placed on exhibition shortly.

—The entertainment to be given by the sergeants of the R. C. B. G. A. has been postponed to Tuesday, April 2. The change from March 30 was necessary, as some of the bandsmen will be engaged on that day.

—The popular concert of the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday night was well attended and proved a very enjoyable affair. The programme was an excellent one in every respect. It was carried out as published in advance.

—The Umatilla arrived in port on Saturday night. She had 204 passengers, 141 of whom were cabin and 63 steerage. Twenty-four passengers got off at Victoria and the rest went on to the Sound. Her freight was also considerable.

—The Walla Walla sailed at 8 Sunday night for San Francisco. She carried 440 passengers, sixty of whom were from Victoria. Her freight from here was one hundred tons of rice and ten tons of hides, and from the Sound 1110 tons of coal and 400 tons of general freight.

—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Quesnelle Quartz Mining company will be held at the company's office, Quesnelle, on the 25th of April, to deal with a proposition received from an English syndicate. There is a very great probability that this mine will be worked at an early date.

—Signor Manuel Garcia, now in his 83rd year, the celebrated teacher of Jenny Lind and many other brilliant operatic stars, recently forwarded to his publ. W. Edgar Buck, of this city, a copy of his "Hints on Singing," a capitally compiled work, being, as the author says, the result of fifty years' experience since publishing his former vocal treatise. Ascherberg & Co., of London, Eng., are the publishers.

—Much interest is being taken in the horse show which opens at the market hall to-night, and no doubt a large crowd will be in attendance. Market hall is being nicely fitted up and everything will be done to make the audience comfortable. Prof. Finn's band will give a concert from 7 to 8 o'clock each evening. Mr. Beaver says six very bad horses, or "good ones," as he calls them, will be handled to-night, two of which are kickers which come well recommended.

—The concert given at Cedar Hill on Saturday night by the members of the Sir William Wallace Society was a very successful affair. There was a large audience and the ladies of the Presbyterian church furnished refreshments. The programme was as follows: Miss Robertson, song; William Anderson, dancing; Capt. Sexton, reading; Prof. Tweedle, banjo selections; Mr. Paterson, song; Master McKenzie, dancing and pipe music; Miss McKenzie, dancing and song; Mr. Douglas, comic music.

—Geo. L. Courtney, general agent for the American Line, has received advice that the twin-screw steamship St. Louis will sail from New York for Southampton on June 5th on her maiden trip. The St. Louis is on the same lines as the New York and Paris of the American Line, is 11,000 register and is so constructed by subdivided transverse bulkheads as to be unsinkable. The American Line service thereafter and throughout the year will be maintained by weekly sailings from New York and Southampton by twin-screw United States mail steamships all of uniform size, accommodation and speed.

Ladies' and Children's Black hose and gloves ten cents per pair at Russell & McDonald's bankrupt sale.

—Insure your plate glass at Mellor's.

—Arrived—New wall papers. Mellor.

—Trout fishing opens on the 15th. A complete stock of tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street. Call and examine it.

—Mr. H. Siebenbaum has taken charge of the Palace Saloon. He will be glad to see all his old friends as well as new ones.

—A klootchman charged with being drunk was arraigned in the police court this morning and pleaded guilty. The case was remanded until to-morrow.

—M. C. Brown, who has successfully managed the Adelphi saloon for twenty years, has again taken charge. He will be glad to see all his old friends as well as new ones.

—For the accommodation of fishermen returning to the city a special train on the V. & S Ry. will leave Stevens' crossing at 6:45 on Sunday afternoon. Regular trains as usual.

—Don't forget that by leaving your order at the Victoria & Sidney station, Hillside avenue, you can have first class timothy hay delivered to any part of the city for $11 per ton. Telephone 511.

—Everybody is thinking about house cleaning. Something new is always needed. You must visit us and see our fine stock of spring goods. Weiler Bros.

—"A Son of Erin" writes: "I wish, for the information of the public generally, to state that the piano used at the Sons of Erin concert was a Heintzman, kindly supplied by Mr. H. Kent, of M. W. Waitt & Co."

—New indexed map of British Columbia up to Date. In spring map case, $5 Mounted with rollers top and bottom, $3.50. Sheets, $1.50. To be seen at Hibben's, also at Braund's and J. H. Browalee's office, 44 Fort street.

—Some of the old men at the Old Men's Home do not take kindly to tilling the soil. There is a report that the committee will deal with the matter in their next communication to the city council. There are now twenty-five inmates, but when the provincial home at Kamloops is finished eight will be sent there.

—The election of benchers for the Law Society of British Columbia took place to-day in the benchers' room. The following were re-elected as benchers for the ensuing year: E. V. Bodwell, Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C., Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., A. St. G. Hamersley, E. A. Jones, Charles Wilson, G. E. Corbould, and H. A. Simpson. Of these elected, five represented the Mainland, one is from Nanaimo, and three are from this city.

—An excellent programme has been arranged for to-morrow night's smoking concert under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal Club. His Worship the Mayor, Ald. Macmillan and others will deliver addresses, and there will be songs, musical selections, etc., by members of the club. The affair of last week proved so successful in every particular that it was decided, in response to a very generally expressed desire, to arrange a similar entertainment for to-morrow evening. There will no doubt be a large attendance.

—The body of a baby just born was found yesterday morning in a vacant lot on Cook street near Caledonia avenue. It was turned over to the police, placed in the morgue, and the case is now in the hands of the coroner to determine whether an inquest is necessary. It will very likely be impossible to learn anything in connection with the case, which is perhaps the old story of a crime to hide the disgrace of some frail woman. Up to this afternoon it had not been decided whether or not to hold an inquest.

—Mr. Young who is well known in Victoria, is meeting with success in the working of the French Mining Company claim at Lytton. A letter received here says that the company held a practical test with their dredge at Morrison bar, on the Fraser. They pumped about 15 hours and picked up out of the first sluice box over two ounces of very coarse gold. This was not a clean-up it was simply picked up the pieces. The pieces weighed from one dollar downward. This is the first thorough test that has been made, and it settles beyond a doubt that suction pumps will raise all kinds of gold, coarse or fine. Mr. Young is greatly pleased with the results of the test, and is confident that their scow will do very well the coming summer.

—In Temperance Hall on Saturday night the last of a series of winter concerts was given by the Good Templars. F. M. Teague occupied the chair. A vocal duet was sung by Misses Milne and Baker, and a pretty selection was given by the Parfitt and Hall orchestra. G. F. Watson and Mr. Floyd also sang songs and a quartette, Messrs. W. Minor, W. Allan, J. Keith and D. Muir, gave two fine vocal selections. Miss Brown played on the violin, and a song, "The Chafers," by Messrs. Edison, Fraser, Watson and Brown was well received. Mrs. Greigson sang "Marguerite" and received applause, and the song of Mr. W. Muir, "The Spirit of the Deep," was a fine piece well rendered. W. Allan told a humorous tale, and a laughable duet was sung by Mrs. Watson and Mr. Brown. Mr. Piper's concertina solo was an artistic number. The concerts have proved a success.

Dress Goods, Velvets, Silks, Satins, muslins, challies, sateens, and prints at half price at Russell & McDonald's bankrupt stock sale.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

"Carbonettes,"
THE VERY LATEST in Fine Photography. See them at Skene Lowe's studio, 63 Government street.

Boys' Sailor Suits.
Regular price $3.50; now $2.00, at Russell & McDonald's bankrupt sale.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

FOOTBALL.

Victoria College defeated the Rugby football club second fifteen at Beacon Hill park on Saturday afternoon. The score was 10 to 3. The game was an exciting one but the ball was mostly kept in Victoria's twenty-five. Lawson secured the first try and Ward dropped a goal from the field for the college, while Moore secured a try for Victoria. In the second half G. Wilson secured a try for the college. Byrn and Flannigan for Victoria and Higgins and Pooley for the college did good work.

WANDERERS WIN.

The Junior Wanderers succeeded in defeating Mr. Pedeu's team on Saturday afternoon by a score of 4 to 3. Peden's team scored the first 3 and the Wanderers the last 4.

THE ROD.

FISHING AT MIDNIGHT.

Among the numerous fishermen at Prospect Lake yesterday were Lantern Ned, Searchlight Jimmy and Coal Oil Johnny. They remained on the lake till nearly midnight and succeeded in landing one magnificent trout that would measure fully four inches. Lantern Ned is the father of this new scheme of fishing, and although the first experiment did not come up to his expectations he will attempt it again shortly with an Auer light. He is confident he can land from four to six trout in a night with his new method.

CRICKET.

A guarantee fund is being subscribed for the expenses connected with the visit of the Alameda cricket club here.

The junior cricketers of Vancouver have organized and elected W. F. Pickering honorary president and C. G. Johnson president.

THE WHEEL.

The contract for building a bicycle track will likely be awarded at a meeting of the bicycle club to-night. There was a meeting Saturday night when the tenders were opened. They ranged from $2125 to $4430. It is proposed to have the track completed so as to be used for the meeting on Queen's Birthday

LACROSSE.

The officers and executive committee of the Star lacrosse club meet to-night in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Matters in connection with the junior lacrosse association will be considered.

BASEBALL.

The Vancouver baseball club has elected P. F. Emerson honorary president, G. L. Allan, president, and William Holmes manager.

THE DEBS APPEAL.

Argument on Behalf of the Prisoners Opened.

Washington, March 25.—The petition of Debs and others for release on habeas corpus was called in the Supreme Court of the United States this morning and argument begun. The court was filled, among those present being ex-Senator Boulwell, Senator Vilas, and an unusually large number of ladies. Counsel for the petitioners attracted considerable attention, the senior being ex-Senator Trumbell, of Illinois. He asked that the court permit three counsels to be heard and that the time be extended in order to give all sufficient opportunity to express their views. Attorney-General Olney interposed no objection and the request was granted. Argument was begun by S. S. Gregory for the petitioners. He will be followed by Trumbell and the case closed by C. S. Darrow, who has been connected with the case from the beginning for the government. Assistant Attorney-General E. F. Whitney, Special Assistant District Attorney Edwin Walker and Attorney-General Olney will speak.

Quick Time to the East.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a new and shorter schedule for eastbound trains, which now leave Seattle at 2 p.m., and Tacoma at 3 p.m., daily, making the run to Chicago in 16 hours less than heretofore. Time to New York, four and a half days. Best schedule ever in effect across the continent. Passenger trains are all now lighted by electricity and heated by steam. For tickets apply to E. E. Blackwood, agent, Adelphi Building.

—The sanitary case against Sing Lee, a Pandora street laundryman, was withdrawn in the police court to-day.

—Ald. Macmillan will occupy the chair at the meeting of the Single Tax Club in Temperance Hall on Wednesday evening. William Berridge will deliver a lecture on the "Three Taxations: Single Taxation, Sinful Taxation and No Taxation at all." There will be a good musical programme.

—It was the bark Glenmore, bound for Portland, that picked up the two Indians lost from the schooner Katherine. They had been three days without food, but were apparently game for several days more. They were given food and kept aboard and left the vessel for Neah bay. They will rejoin their schooner in a few days.

Miss Billing—What kind of a man would you like to marry?
Miss Willing—O, a bachelor or a widower.

$25 Suits for $17.00.
R. J. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor, 101 Douglas St.
Is selling a fine lot of $25 Suits for $17. First-class fit and workmanship guaranteed. Suits made and trimmed from $10 up. Good pants to order from $3.50 up. Call and examine these goods before buying elsewhere.
101 DOUGLAS STREET.

LIBERALS MEET AT NANAIMO

Addresses by Residents of Nanaimo and Other Portions of the District.

Comox is Ready to Work for the Candidate Chosen by the Liberals.

Nanaimo, March 25.—The Liberal meeting in the Co-operative Hall on Saturday night was not as large as was expected, due to the inclemency of the weather. Mr. R. Smith occupied the chair and briefly alluded to the fact that the meeting was intended for the purpose of accepting the nomination of the Liberal party for Vancouver Island district. He regretted that the nomination had not yet taken place, which was due to the unexpected pressure from various parts of the district. Speaking of the Liberal chances in the constituency, the chairman claimed they were 50 per cent better now than four weeks ago. He was glad to state there was a general move in favor of Liberalism throughout the province. This increase was due to the fallacy of the present policy of the government which could only be looked upon as a fraud. He dwelt upon the necessity of guarding jealously the right of the provinces to deal with all questions relative to the provinces.

Mr. Harvey, of Comox, gave the Liberals a great deal of encouragement, stating that a majority of the farmers of his district would support the Liberal candidate. Many of the young men coming from the East are Liberals and were doing much to change the opinions of the older residents regarding the tariff. The Liberals of Comox would do their share when the campaign commenced.

T. R. E. McInnes said it was to be hoped the Liberals would take advantage of the additional time allowed by the elections being put off. He regretted that a candidate had not been selected at the convention last night, but a suitable candidate would no doubt be forthcoming within the next few weeks. He alluded to the National Policy, and criticized it severely, showing where the emigration was turning towards the United States. He had been engaged in the legal profession in Ontario and had become acquainted with the castiron agreement which was crippling the farmers of the Dominion and placing a mortgage on nearly every farm. He dealt with the financial position of the country and produced figures to show that year after year there was a big deficit in the revenue. The policy that would retain our population was not the present one.

Mr. W. Marchant, of Victoria, was received with applause. He reviewed the work being done by the Liberals through the province which augmented well for the cause. He then went on to allude of the misdoings of the Conservatives government in the expenditure of public monies. Sir Adolphe Caron was scored by the speaker for his attempt to rob the postmen of Victoria and his connection with the boodlers. He alluded to the heavy tax contributed by the people of British Columbia which he characterized as robbery, and the sooner a Liberal government was elected the sooner justice would be done them. It was absurd in the speaker's opinion, for the manufacturers to claim that free trade was a detriment to them. He said the government had done one generous thing for the capitalist, and that was placing the small tax of $50 per head on Chinamen coming into the country. He asked: "What is a Chinaman's life worth?" That is the way to look at it: It is worth twenty years at $250 a year against your life. The speaker said it had been urged that a higher protective tariff was necessary for the salvation of the farmers, but he proved the fallacy of this statement and showed how they would be benefited by a good free trade policy. He referred to the visit of Messrs. Foster and Angers, and explained the object of their tour. They had met the manufacturers and promised great things to the people, and they accordingly had made a reduction in the tariff from 32.7 to 32.4, or a relief of three one-hundredths of a cent. (Laughter.) Col. Prior censured the government for reducing the duty on agricultural implements from 35 to 20 per cent. Mr. Marchant closed his remarks by an eloquent appeal to his audience to work strenuously in the Liberal cause and they would have the pleasure of seeing a Liberal being elected for this constituency. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

Quick Time to the East.

The Great Northern train now leaves Seattle at 6 p.m. and arrives in St. Paul at 5:30 p.m. This change in the time card puts Victorians 20 hours nearer St. Paul, Chicago, New York, etc., and passengers have only to lay over at Seattle one hour now.

Men's Superfine Tweed Suits
For six dollars at Russell & McDonald's bankrupt sale.

ARRIVED:
LEANDER HALL, MEDIUM
The famous Independent State Writing Medium has taken Parlors 7 and 8 at the Doane, No. 90 Douglas street, where he will give private sittings. Sealed messages answered while in a dead trance. Messages from your loved dead written on slates you clean and hold in your own hands. A medium by the gift of God. Hours 9 to 8.

NOTICE.
Change of Name
In future Dr. Iever's "QUICK CURE" the great remedy for Tooth-Ache will be called
Pheno-Banum

PERSONAL.

C. M. Morton of Tacoma is at the Dominion.
Dr. Powell has returned from the Mainland.
Hon. D. W. Higgins is home from the Sound.
Geo. Byrnes left for San Francisco last evening.
Chief Justice Davie leaves Ottawa to-morrow for home.
A. J. Bechtel arrived home on the Rosalie yesterday morning.
Miss H. V. Burke, San Francisco, is staying at the Dallas.
J. A. Whitson and wife, New Zealand, are guests at the Dallas.
Mrs. Addie G. Barlow, Tacoma, is staying at the New England.
F. S. Barnard, M.P., came over from the Mainland Saturday night.
A. L. Spencer, P. C. Gamble came down from the Mainland Sunday.
Capt. W. J. Nellson, San Francisco, is a guest at the New England.
Superintendent of Indian Affairs Vowell has returned from the Mainland.
Miss Stewart was a passenger for the Bay City by the direct route Sunday.
J. C. Gaynor and J. C. McClure were passengers from the Mainland Sunday.
Mrs. Chas. Jackson was a passenger by the Walla Walla for San Francisco.
Mrs. J. H. Gosnell was a passenger by the Charmer from Vancouver yesterday.
Mrs. Charles Spratt left for San Francisco last evening by the direct steamer.
Captain Hackett returned from the west coast on the steamer Maude on Saturday.
Rev. R. P. Powell and wife, of Walla Walla, are in town and at the Dominion.
James Dunsmuir arrived home from California yesterday morning on the Rosalie.
Sam Latham was a passenger for San Francisco on the Walla Walla last evening.
J. G. Parks and bride arrived on Saturday from England, having crossed the Atlantic by the Lucania.
Fred. G. Turner, Westminster arrived by the Umatilla Saturday and returned to New Westminster Sunday.
L. H. Mershon, Vancouver, John Alkerman, St. Paul, and J. Barret, Carthage, Mo., are at the Driard.
Geo. E. Powell and Ernest Brammer spent Saturday and Sunday at Shawnigan. They had very poor luck with their rods.
Sergt. Heywood, of the Vancouver Police, was a passenger to Victoria by the Umatilla on his way home from the Hawaiian Islands.

Clearance Sale of Furniture & Etc.
The immense stock of well selected furniture, carpets, curtains, oil cloths, linoleum, crockery, glassware, lamps, etc., of the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Furniture Co., limited, will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash. Call early and secure bargains.

Go To
Russell & McDonald's bankrupt stock sale, 134 Douglas street.

Men's Women's and Children's
Boots and shoes at half price at Russell & McDonald's bankrupt sale.

New Advertisements To-Day.

EDITH—Meet me to-night at eight o'clock on the corner of Broad and Government Sts., and I'll explain why Findley's Soap is the best I ever used.

WANTED—One thousand ladies to ask their grocer for a bar of Findley's Pure Soap. Buy it once, it'll be your friend through life.

SINGLE TAX or any other meeting is not to be compared to meeting with a bar of Findley's Electric Soap on washday morning. All grocers keep it.

CASH FOUND its way into our hands a few days ago, from a man who is now convinced that our Pure Soap is better than any eastern he ever sold.

SITUATION WANTED—For our Pure Soap in every household in Victoria. Our goods are giving the best of satisfaction.

Findley's Soap.

A Pleasant Surprise

TO FIND THAT COAT AND VEST

Fit as well as it does, said a new customer recently, and there are many others who tell us nearly the same thing. It should not be so, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that there are many tailors who seek to please only when they are taking a man's order. We believe in honestly looking after a suit until it is fitted and satisfied to the entire satisfaction of the customer. We have no complaints. Our New Spring Stock is undoubtedly another

STRONG POINT IN OUR FAVOR.

SUITS FROM $18.00.
PANTS FROM $4.00.

W. D. Kinnaird,
The Cash Tailor, 48 Johnson St

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR.

Day Labor Saves the Province Several Thousand Dollars on One Job.

Interesting Budget From Correspondents and Papers of the Districts.

THOMPSON VALLEY.

From our own correspondent.

Ashcroft, March 23.—The Lytton bridge was completed in time for St. Patrick's day. If Hon. Chief Commissioner Martin does not call it St. Patrick's bridge he need not expect Mike Sullivan to act as off-wheel horse when his political car is stuck in the mud. This bridge is a grand structure, and is a standing proof of the wisdom of using day's labor of our own people, instead of letting contracts to San Francisco companies. A great deal of credit must be given to Superintendent Stevenson and Foreman Trodden for the speed, economy and workmanship shown in this bridge. Mr. Stevenson constructed the bridge at two thousand dollars less cost than the estimate, and railway bridge-builders and engineers say if it had been let out at contract it would not be tendered for at less than six thousand dollars more than it has cost. Now, let me suggest to my friend, Mr. Martin, that he use this saving of two thousand dollars, but preferably the six thousand, in extending the wagon road from Lytton toward Lillooet. Here is the first farming settlement found in our great interior, left without a road after thirty-three years. Extend the road up to the last farm on East side at least, and then consider the rest, but make a move this year. The more money spent in roads and bridges the less temptation to waste it on ornamental extravagance.

The farmers along the valley are considering the feasibility of starting canning factories for tomatoes, corn, etc. If the agricultural department would publish plans, estimates and the way canneries are started in Ontario and California it would serve a useful purpose.

John Murray, of Spence's Bridge, is writing his recollections of early days, and I would suggest to all old-timers to write him their stories of the old times, so that they may be preserved for future readers. If the government when they appointed a librarian had given the post to a man like Murray, the library would have served the purpose of a history of this province. But they needed a chief trumpeter.

The Ashcroft bridge is finished, and it is an improvement on the old one in the matter of stability. But it is to be hoped that the government will never send out of the country again for men to build its bridges.

Ashcroft is full of people, and they keep coming, and then onward to Cariboo. The prospect for a golden harvest is great, but poor men should remember that they need beef and potatoes with the prospects to make a good meal.

In the valley the turn-over against the government is wonderful. It is true with governments as with men: As you sow, so shall you reap.

We are to have a newspaper published at Ashcroft shortly.

REVELSTOKE.

Revelstoke Mail.

The work of improving Kootenay rapids for the benefit of steamer navigation, which has been going forward under the direction of Mr. F. C. Gamble, Dominion engineer, for some time, has now been practically finished. It consisted of about one thousand feet of crib work with rip-rap on the outside to protect it from the wash of high water. The work done this winter was in connecting previous cribs by new work and in extensions, and has been going on nearly four months. The cribs are located on the edge of deep water to prevent steamers drifting on the bar at places where the rapids are strong. If any further improvement is projected, it will doubtless be a deepening of the channel where rocks on the hard clay of the river bed need blasting out for the advantage of navigation in low water.

The party that left Kootenay rapids last week came up the river in small boats. They found several miles of ice, over which they had to drag their canoes, and the upper end of the lower lake and in the narrows. The steamer Lytton since made an attempt to reach the upper lake, but was turned back by the ice.

The arrival of a carload of wire the first of the week was the signal for an increase of activity along the river bank. Timbers, pierced with strong iron bolts had been already placed on the river bed, and a large force of men was at once put to work carrying the brush and distributing it across these timbers. The wire was strung under and over the brush, other timbers will be fastened over it, and weighing down all will be the tons of rock which are being hauled from the quarry. With the energy which has been shown this week in pushing the work it will be finished in a short time.

LYTTON.

The Inland Sentinel.

The government bridge across the Thompson river at this point is now completed. It is without doubt the finest wooden bridge in the province. The farmers are now able to bring in their produce without the extra cost of ferrying, and they are taking advantage of it. Mr. Stevenson will move his outfit to Ashcroft this week, it being the next place there is work to be done.

The Finch mining company's scow is at present at work on Mormon Bar. We hear very favorable reports of their success, but Mr. Youngs, the manager, does not seem inclined to tell the result of the last clean-up. If you can rely on what the hired men say, it was a dandy.

The Indians are taking advantage of the low water and are strewn along the bars with their rockers. The average day's work is from $1 to $3.

NEW DENVER

The Ledge.

The Homestake, at Trail creek, owned principally by S. M. Wharton and C. Teasdale has been bonded for $10,000 to Stephen B. Elkins, secretary of war at Washington, D. C.

To satisfy a debt held by C. E. Taylor against W. A. Flager, Deputy Sheriff Robinson will sell the Black Bird, Manitoba, Gorman and Nonpareil claims at Nelson on the 26th. The claims are in the dry ore belt, near Bear Lake, and are good properties.

The Duluth syndicate, represented by Captain Moore, expect to ship three thousand tons of ore before crying quits for the season.

Last week the Surprise shipped by way of Kaslo, 22 1-2 tons of ore to Aurora, Ill., and 76 tons to Everett. It was valued at $9850.

ANOTHER RAILWAY SCHEME.

C. P. R. Talk of Running a Line to New Denver.

The Ledge.

Not many days ago a prominent C. P. R. official was visiting at Three Forks, and while there got into conversation with a business man who knows a thing or two about New Denver. The talk centred upon the building of the proposed Kaslo & Slocan railway, and its effect upon the country. The railway man came out bluntly and stated that the C. P. R. would never let a foreign road cut them out of their own territory.

He stated that it was tacitly understood at headquarters that so soon as dirt commenced to fly on the Kaslo road, just so soon would the C. P. R. commence operations on this side. An extension would be run from the N. & S. R. through this town, bridging Carpenter creek, and reaching the higher levels on the other side. The road would then follow up the pass, close to the Mountain Chief mine, and head for Sandon and Cody creek—giving a better grade, be less liable to slides, and affording the big mines an opportunity to ship their ores in bulk without sacking or extra handling. The present track was on the wrong side of the pass, and unless the north fork of the Carpenter gave some evidences of shipping ore the road from here up would be abandoned.

From here the main line of the Crow's Nest road would run down to the lake shore to tap the camps along the Four, Eight and Ten Mile creeks; follow the Slocan river, and connect with the C. & K. railway at Slocan crossing. By the uniting of the latter road with the N. & F. S. railway at Nelson, through transit could be had direct to the smelters. Ore would be loaded on the cars at the mines and taken to its destination direct. New Denver would then be made a divisional point, or junction, and it was far too important a town to be overlooked as it had been. Though attention would necessarily be directed to the extension of the road northwards to the main line of the C. P. R., yet the first move would be to make connections to the south.

The above statements are vouched for by the party furnishing the data to The Ledge's Young Man. But this is only one of the surprising events of the future, for there is even now a shadow looming up of equal import to New Denver.

WHAT IS IMMORTALITY.

The Question Is Answered by Mrs. Barlow, the Lady Theosophist.

A large audience was present at Theosophical Hall on Sunday night to hear Mrs. Addie G. Barlow, of Tacoma, lecture on "Immortality." The lecturer said: If a man die, shall he live again? He shall certainly live again, for death on the physical plane is life on a higher plane, where the germs of spiritual self consciousness are revived, where all the Ego may gather matter as the result of the interaction of spirit and matter is garnered. The great God of the universe is unconditioned, therefore not conceivable to finite minds. Anything conditioned is limited, as the conditions may determine. At death we throw off conditions and take on immortality. Pure spirit is the synthesis of all the other principles, or aspects of man's nature. It is the spirit which holds the potentiality of all the degrees of the becoming from above, just as the physical body holds all the degrees of becoming from below. We must agree with Walt Whitman, that man is the acme of all that was and the enclosure of all that is to be. The human body is the mechanism necessary to spiritualize matter, therefore there are physical conditions not found in the animal creation. The animal has not yet been able to individualize universal consciousness. He lacks the I am I consciousness. The human body contains organs by which the seven planes of the universe may be contracted. That man has contracted all these planes before is proven by the physical instruments of sensing them. A man may exist without either pineal gland or spleen: medical science declares them useless. But that does not explain how man came by the rudiments of these organs. The solution of that problem cannot be found along materialistic lines. All scientists agree that evolution is an unfolding, and devote a great deal of time to its study. The question of when, or how it was folded, does not seem to present itself: however, the fact remains that a thing which has never been folded cannot be unfolded: neither can anything be evolved which has not been involved. One proof of man's immortality is the organs of perception, on higher planes of consciousness. The cerebrum is the organ of manas or mind; the spiritual eye or pineal gland is the organ of Christos or spiritual soul. Neither of these organ are anything more than the means of obtaining a physical hold on matter in order to assist in its ascent.

The question: "Where is the soul after death?" is followed by its twin: "Where was the soul before birth?" In answer I would say the immortal spirit was not created at the birth of the body, but lived before. Anything having a beginning must have an end, and if "spirit were created with the body it would die with it." No; this spirit is everlasting and eternal and connects the series of physical changes necessary to progression. The whole series of integration and disintegration go hand in hand and are the opposite facets of the same thing. One looks toward the past; the other toward the future. Theosophists agree with St. Paul, that there are three aspects of man's nature, spirit, soul and body, and also the corresponding lines of evolution spiritual, mental and physical. We have only commenced to use the body which has taken aeons of time to bring forth. Is it reasonable to suppose that aeons of time must elapse before we are able to dispense with it? From the atom to man is physical ascent, therefore the physical body unfolds first and builds a dwelling suitable for the descent of the spirit or the unfolding of the higher self. The higher is the centre of spiritual consciousness. The lower self constitutes a subordinate centre within the scope of finite mind. The sum total of life is realizing states of consciousness never before realized. Our certain knowledge does not extend beyond states of consciousness so contracted. We must not try to usurp that which can not be ours by right of merit. Many persons force their evolutions along certain lines when the result is invariably insanity. The natural growth is ever the best. Even though ignorance should prevail the great magnetic centres can not be touched for our physical body serves as a non-conductor for all the forces we are not prepared to meet. Thus nature in every department protects herself in such a way that no permanent injury can be done. As the animal man becomes spiritually self conscious, he will learn to distinguish the everchanging from the everlasting. That spiritual discernment will lift him above the animal soul consciousness. The great work can not be accomplished in one short life, but each unselfish act adds to the store of spiritual force that must react on the lower nature. It is the mental deposits gained through experience and impressed upon the soul that gives to one man a commonplace brain, at the same time entitling his brother to one which will rank him in intellectual leadership. We are now making our conditions for the next earth life. Each man is reaping just what he has sown in a fast life. One short life is not taken to condemn a life for all eternity. Each soul capable of an unselfish act is entitled to a degree of heavenly rest. Men can and do bear mediocre mind, injustice, poverty, disgrace, and all the ills flesh is heir to. It is not the living, but the enigma of life that is a burden. Everything that exists is a product of the activity of spirit, and the higher science is the one by which man learns to know the link which connects spiritual intelligence with corporal form. The tread of eternal life is never broken, which determines the question of continuity of cause and effect may be broken until we have become one with the infinite nature and by reason of that nature have transcended the limits of conditions.

Johnny who has jammed his finger: "Plague take it!"

Teacher—"Oh, Johnny, you shouldn't say that!"

Johnny—You'd oughter hear my papa when he hurts hisself!"

"Jones, why don't you go to work and earn a living?" "My dear Smith, what's the use? I tried it once for a little while and no sooner did I earn a dollar than I had to spend it. So I gave it up."—New York Recorder.

Cures a cough. Adam's Licorice Tutti Frutti. Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

If you must draw the line at ~~Lard~~

and have, like thousands of other people, to avoid all food prepared with it, this is to remind you that there is a clean, delicate and healthful vegetable shortening, which can be used in its place. If you will

USE COTTOLENE

instead of lard, you can eat pie, pastry and the other "good things" which other folks enjoy, without fear of dyspeptic consequences. Deliverance from lard has come.

Buy a pail, try it in your own kitchen, and be convinced.

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 26,

Taking effect March 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Ry

$5 TO $10

Saved by purchasing Tickets for the East Via the Canadian Pacific Route.

Through Sleepers and Comfortably Upholstered Tourist Cars.

Without Change to

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, TORONTO, MONTREAL and BOSTON.

For Rates and full information apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria, B.C.

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agt., Vancouver, B.C.

Great Northern Railway

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST.

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers leave Victoria daily at 9 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet cars, with bath-room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking room, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connection made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings' with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosse the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America, a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to H. MARTIN, General Agent.

F. I. WHITNEY, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays Trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:30 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

UMATILLA, - - - MARCH 29

R. P. RITHET & CO. Agents.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 23.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.) No. 1 Pass. Daily. Read down. No. 2 Pass. Daily.

STATIONS. Victoria, Russell's, Esquimalt, Parry's Bay, Langford, Goldstream, Summit Siding, Shawnigan Lake, Cobble Hill, Mt. Sicker, Kokenah, Duncan's, Somenos, Westholme, Chemainus, Oyster Bay Siding, Nanaimo, Wellington

NORTH BOUND. (Read Down.) No 2 Pass. Daily. Read up. No. 1 Pass. Daily.

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER

JOAN

W. D. OWEN, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1895,

Steamer JOAN will call as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 p.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or stateroom apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, April 13th, 1895, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Monowai—Thursday, April 4th, at 8 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNOR, Agent. Bastion Square, Victoria

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,

Elegant Dining Cars,

Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				TONNAGE 1147
18 knots					
3 30 pm	Lv	M T	...	Victoria...	110 Ar 4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	26	Pt.	Townsend	2 Lv 1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	92	....	Seattle....	26 Lv 10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	..	*Tacoma..	M T Lv 8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD Freight and Passenger Agent. Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent. No. 255 Morrison St., corner of Third St., Portland, Or.

Startling Prices

Boys' School Suits, $1.50, $1.60, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, etc.
Men's Business Suits, $5, $6, $7.50, $8.50, etc.
15 Cases just to hand

B. WILLIAMS & CO., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

Exceptional Values

WOOD BLOCKS VS. ASPHALT

Question of Paving Main Street Winnipeg, Discussed by the Council.

The Relative Cost of Wood and Asphalt.—Contract Let for Wood.

The question of street paving is occupying the attention of the council of the city of Winnipeg. The Free Press of a late date contains a report of the city council from which we make the following extracts for the information of the Victoria aldermen, who will have to consider the same question at an early day:

A committee of the council reported that they had called for separate tenders for paving Main street from Point Douglas avenue to Portage avenue, and the following had been received:

Farquhar & Cathro, Toronto—Asphalt, $2.09 per square yard, $117,015; stone curb, $1.25 and $1.50 per lineal foot, $8440; total, $125,455. The same with cedar blocks, 95 cents per square yard (including stone curb), $54,125.

Warren Scharf Asphalt Paving Company, New York—Asphalt, $2.75 per per square yard, $119,625; sandstone curb, $1.25 and $2 per lineal foo. $8520; total, $128,145.

Doidge & Co., city—Cedar blocks, 73 cents per square yard, including pine curb, $36,396.40. The same with granite curb, $44,027. The same with Selkirk curb, $43,683. The same with Stonewall curb, $41,633.

Kelly Bros., & Co., city—Cedar blocks, 84 cents per square yard (including stone curb), $47,228; brick, $2.22 per square yard (including stone curb), $104,338; $2.12 per square yard (including stone curb), $99,988.

The committee recommended that the tender of Doidge & Co., for cedar block pavement with Stonewall curb, at $41,633.40, be accepted, as being the most suitable under present circumstances.

Ald. Sproule said that it was much against his will to move the adoption of the clause of the board of works report relating to the paving of Main street. He considered it a mistake at this date to continue the use on the principal thoroughfare of cedar blocks, these not having been satisfactory either for wear or for sanitary conditions. The committee had called for tenders for stone, vitrified brick and asphalt, and very reasonable offers had been made; and very reasonable offers had been received. The figures were, per square yard, $2.75 for asphalt; for stone, $2.12; imported vitrified brick, $2.22 per square yard. Although this was not unreasonable, and would compare favorably with the price of blocks; yet he was convinced that if time were afforded to prove the quality of our own clay, instead of having to import vitrified brick, at $26 per thousand, a good pavement could be got for about $1.50 per square yard. He held that it would be wise to continue another season to repair the present pavement, though that would cost about $4000, which would be about half the actual cost of any kind of cedar. In the meantime house connections should be made; and samples of our own clay obtained. In a few years the citizens would be called on a third time to contribute to the cost of putting down a pavement; hence he held that it would be wise to adopt something more permanent and suitable.

Mr. H. M. Howell, Q. C., was invited to speak. He most cordially approved of cedar. Toronto, he said, when it was much larger than Winnipeg had been paved with wood. Almost every dollar paid for cedar block pavement went into labor. The pavement of Main street had not worn out but rotted away; cedar would be much more durable.

Ald. McCreary suggested that the clause be referred back to allow the full council to go into the matter with the committee. He claimed that wooden block pavement should be a thing of the past. The swampy cedar was no better, he believed, than tamarac; he believed it would be a great mistake to pave with blocks for six or seven years. He found that the local improvement by-law said the life of the debentures should be commensurate with the life of the pavement. Consequently, to pay for cedar pavement, debentures would be issued for $40,000 for a short term of seven years at five per cent., this would give $7064 every year. But take one hundred thousand dollars to pave with brick or asphalt which would last 25 years, this would give annual payments of $6041; so that the city would pay more per annum for cedar pavement. He held that with asphalt or brick manufactured outside, a greater percentage of the money would be expended here, than if cedar were used.

Ald. Craig said he had been from the first an asphalt man. He would not like to see the matter postponed for another year.

Ald. Chaffey questioned the correctness of the calculations of Ald. McCreary.

The motion was then carried. Ald. McCreary rose to make an amendment but was too late.

The Free Press said editorially: "The attempt of Alderman McCreary to induce the council to further consider the question of granite or brick pavement for Main street instead of a wooden block one was unsuccessful. Wooden blocks, it has been conclusively shown are the worst material for the purpose, and although the whole cost may be less it does not appear that the annual charges to the city is necessarily so. Blocks are to be laid, so the council decided, and in a few years the city will be called upon to repave Main street. In the meantime they may be frequently disturbed and will require constant patching."

DISEASES BRED IN WATER.

Boiling is About the Only Sure Preventive.

Biology has made it very clear that there are several serious diseases contracted only through polluted water. Typhoid, which kills about 50,000 people every year in the United States, stands first as one to be dreaded. Unlike cholera, another water disease which asserts itself quickly and deadly and moves like a plague, typhoid deceives by its incipiency, working its deadly way unnoticed sometimes for weeks before the victim is aware of its actual presence.

Next to such decisive action as the typhoid microbe exerts upon the physical forces, come those other less fatal but quite important maladies, such as indigestion, nausea, flatuency, diarrhoea. Because the water looks clear and has no smell or sediment, it is believed to be all right, whereas these points are scarcely of any value as designating purity. One of the oldest, most beautiful moss-covered wells in the country supplied crystal, sweet and apparently perfect water to a family for a century of ancestors, until one day a stranger was taken down with typhoid a mile away. He had brought the typhoid with him, from some far-away place, but before he recovered, "that moss-covered bucket" had carried typhoid to every member of the family who drank of the old well. The sewage from the outhouse of the farm a mile away went straight to the old well by an underground channel.

The ancestral well has lost its glory and a tombstone marks its last offspring of affliction, instead of the peace and joy of a hundred years. This is but one of millions of instances occuring over the whole land constantly. We need to awake to the fact that civilization has increased our burdens, not one of which is of greater importance than our water supply.

Water obtained from artesian wells, deep woodland springs, rivers in wild countries, and rain water gathered after the first fifteen minutes of fall, is likely to be purer and contain few bacteria. Cistern water which necessarily gathers all the dirt and leaves from roofs must be guarded against. It should be boiled for thirty minutes before drinking or scientifically filtered.

Wells within a hundred feet of the house may be pure, but there is a great possibility of underground streams reaching them from far away barns, if not from those at hand. Such contingencies should be forestalled by frequent examinations. Water carried through lead pipes takes up lead, especially if it is soft and is allowed to stand any length of time. Lead poisoning is too well known to need comment. Contracted in this way the quantity would be so small that nothing more than a disturbance to digestion is probable unless the system is supersensitive. In any case the poisoning is not to be desired, and liability should be at once precluded by boiling.

The less mineral ingredients water contains the better for health. Alkalies, iron, salts and copper are objectionable. Lime and magnesium give water the hardness which is not desirable for domestic purposes. Some vegetable growths are injurious, while decayed matter, whether vegetable or organic, such as one sees in rivers or small streams, are likely to produce enteric trouble if not carefully strained out by filtration. Bacteria thrive on such matter. Boiling for thirty minutes will purify the worst water, but renders it tasteless by setting free its oxygen. This can be restored in a manner by aerating it. Poured from one vessel to another serves a home purpose very well. Corked in large bottles on ice gives immunity from any contaminating influence which ice may contain if added to it.

In these days of uncertainty as to purity, boiled water is, perhaps, the only real safety. A fair test of purity is when a quantity is just reaching the boiling point there should be no odor. A simple test recommended by several health boards consists of putting about five ounces of water into a ground glass stopper bottle. Add to it ten grains of granulated sugar and cork tightly, setting it in a window, but away from the direct rays of the soon. The temperature should be kept about 70° degrees Fahr. If whitish specks appear within forty-eight hours there is proof of organic matter present. If, after a week or so, an odor of rancid butter is noticeable upon removing the cork the water is assuredly contaminated and not fit to drink. The specks will settle to the bottom finally, and the more there the worse the water.

To Make Pure Blood

There is no medicine before the people equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the standard spring medicine and blood purifier and it possesses peculiar merit which others try in vain to reach. It really makes the weak strong. Do not neglect to purify your blood this spring. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

COOKING BY WIRE.

A Boon to the Laundress—Electrical Stoves not Dangerous.

People iron clothes with electricity now and bless the invention which keeps an iron always hot and bright and clean. The workman makes his pot of glue or paste with its aid, the housewife concocts dainty dishes with it, its presence is felt in the hospital, the dining car, the dressing room and the ship's cabin. In hundreds of ways this unobstrusive, but effective fuel is slowly but surely gaining the public patronage; infringing on the rights of coal, kerosene, and alcohol, and even threatening the reign of the convenient and much prized gas stoves and appliances.

Down in the business portion of New York in a certain imposing building there is an apartment fitted up for the purpose of demonstrating the use of electricity as a domestic agent. In most kitchens the stove or range is the most conspicuous feature, the important function about which all activities center. In this cooking room no fuel is seen and all the various departments are conducted separately; the baker for instance has a distinct individuality of its own apart from the broiler, the frying pan, the teapot, the stewpan. Each article has a separate heating apparatus peculiar to itself, and the magic current is transmitted by means of an innocent-looking red or green cord ending in a stopper which has a strong resemblance to a big spool cut in two and painted black.

"Isn't there a chance of getting a shock some time from the wires?" the visitor ventured to ask.

"Not the slightest was the reassuring answer. "The wires in this cord are wrapped first in asbestos, which is noncombustible, then in rubber and finally in silk. In case of the covering being rubbed off at any time it can easily be repaired. When the connections are made special care has been taken that the wires will not be exposed in any way." An inspection of this wonder kitchen would certainly seem to show that no further improvement could be desired in the appliances of culinary art. Given the wherewithal to be cooked, and granted it is properly prepared, all one has to do is to stick a magic plug in its receptacle, let it stay there until the article is broiled or baked or stewed or toasted, and then pull it out again. There are no ashes to be done away with, no blackened pots to clean, nothing to be done but pay the cost of the electric current, enjoy the good cooking and be thankful that one lives in a progressive age.

Under the average power rates charged at present the cost is greater than the cost of fuel directly burned; but those who are experimenting daily with the possibilities of electricity in the kitchen assert that the day is not far distant when all its labor saving devices will be placed within the reach of the poorest as well as the wealthiest citizen of the metropolis.

"In cooking with electricity fully 95 per cent. of the heat obtained is actually utilized," said an enthusiast. "In cooking with coal fully 75 per cent. of the heat is wasted; so electricity is bound to become the fuel of the future, when active competition has brought the price within the reach of the people of moderate means. The kerosene stove is dangerous," he went on, "though familiarity with it prevents people from thinking so; it has an unpleasant odor and is troublesome to keep clean. Where gas is used in spite of all assertions to the contrary, there is bound to be an objectionable taint in the air of the room, and perhaps a suspicion of smoke about the viands prepared with it. In the use of coal or wood there is more or less drudgery involved. There is unavoidable waste of time and fuel, whether it is intended to merely heat a pot of coffee or prepare an entire meal. In the use of electricity the heat is secured promptly, just as much or as little as may be used as is required, and the most fastidious will not detect the slightest odor.

"See this broiler," he added pacing one of convenient size on the table for inspection. "It is divided into sections, and has a switch which can be operated so as to throw the heat on or off two or more of these sections at a time. Economy in the use of the heat is what we are aiming at. If only two or three small chops are to be broiled it is useless to waste the current in heating the whole broiler. A third or a half of the whole may be heated, according to the size of the meat to be cooked. There is no more particular work than to broil or toast in a first class manner. The ordinary fire often fails. It is the exception when it is in a suitable condition. Not a little waiting has to be done for a coal stove, and the gas flame often ignites the hot fat and burns the food. The electric grills and broilers are ready in a few minutes after the current is applied, and the work is done without the food being singed, smoked, gas-flavored or burned. The escaping juices are collected unspoiled in a pan beneath; the cook can baste the broiled meat with its own juices, and thus all the virtue of the food is saved. Now, here is a coffee pot. It has its own little circle of coiled wire underneath, and by adjusting the plug at the end of the wire the heat is turned on and the coffee is made in a jiffy. As soon as the coffee is made, unless you desire to keep it hot, withdraw the plug, much as you would pull the stopper out of a bottle, and the expense for heat stops at once. If desired the coffee can be kept hot while actually on the dining table. The switch used in these various instances is designed especially with a view to safety and economy. A glance at the switch shows always whether the stewpan or baker or teapot is connected with the circuit, and thus enables the user to avoid waste of current. Regarding the ordinary incandescent lights, unless assured by actual test one cannot determine from the appearance of the button or switch whether the current is turned on or off. In cooking with electricity, weher there is no flame to assure one when in doubt, the double pole plug swite is a great advantage."

"Can the cooking be accurately timed?" asked the visitor.

"We allow seven minutes to a pound in cooking meat," was the answer.

"If the exact number of pounds is known the roast may be left to take care of itself during the stated time, and the result give entire satisfaction. Meats roased in electrical ovens have all the qualities attributed to meats cooked in front of a fire, and do not require basting. They are cooked more evenly, and in less time, and retain a larger percentage of the nutritious juices."

The ovens heated with electricity are said to possess great advantages in the matter of bread-baking. They give a steadier and more effective heat than the ordinary range oven; can be readily adjusted to the work, and be made "quick" or "slow" with exact certainty whenever required.

Cooking tables made of slate, or, if desired, of marble, are features of the electrical cooking outfit. There being no smoke or fire, no chimney is required therefore, the cooking table can be fitted in any convenient place to which the wires can be carried, and may be removed at will by simply disconnecting the wires.

The electric sadiron is a boon alike to the laundress and the housewife. With its introduction the necessity for a coal or gas stove for heating irons is dispensed with, and the heating and vitiating of the surrounding atmosphere, with the attendant discomfort and fatigue, are avoided. Time is saved by using these irons, for an operator can use one iron continuously, without reheating it or exchanging it for another. Irons electrically heated are always ready for use, are always clean and bright, and do not need frequent wiping to prevent soiling the fabric. The heat is constant and unvarying, and more pieces can be ironed and in less time than is possible with ordinary irons.

The practical uses to which electricity can be adapted are limitless. Foot-water urns, chafing dishes, curling tongs, are conveniently heated with it. Portable stoves are made in various sizes and shapes, and an assortment of them will entirely obviate the use of a ponderous range or stove. They furnish a uniformly heated surface, more effective than the top of any hot stove heated by the alcohol lamp or gas flame. They are useful in the nursery, living room or hospital ward, and people appreciate their convenience. Being especially applicable to the ordinary forms of steam cookers they obviate all risk of either too violent boiling or of subsiding and cooling, and are invaluable in the preparation of broths and buillions for infants and invalids.

In hospitals, electrically heated apparatus can be successfully used in the various wards for warming beds, bandages, etc. In factories where with present methods flame is employed electric heaters can be used for vulcanizing, for heating the pitch-kettles, glue pots and irons, so that flame or open fire, with its attendan dangers, is entirely dispensed with.

As regards the heaters, they are very compact, can be made as plain or ornamental as desired, and are of such variety of shape that they can be fitted into convenient places in rooms and halls. They are readily connected and disconnected, and when the season for their use has passed they can be removed and stored until wanted again.—N. Y. Tribune.

HABITS OF POLAR BEARS.

They Seem to Thoroughly Enjoy Their Life in the London Zoo.

Appropriately to the recent mortal illness of the large polar bear in the London Zoological Garden, a writer in the London Spectator remarks upon the mistake we made in supposing that the denizens of the frozen north necessarily suffer unduly in warm climates, that "in all stories of Arctic travel the extreme of cold appeals so strongly to the imagination that the heat of the nightless summer, in which the Eskimos strip themselves naked in their snow houses, is often forgotten. The good health and long life of the polar bears in this country (England) is less surprising than it at first appears when this extraordinary range of Arctic temperature is remembered; moreover, the white bears are absolutely indifferent to fog and wet. Creatures that live and thrive on islands like Nova Zembla, where half their life is spent in fog and darkness, are little troubled by the London fog and damp of Regent's Park. . . . They will plunge and roll in the bath with as much pleasure in pouring rain or when the tank is full of clinking ice as on a hot summer day, and the only weather which seems to cause them discomfort is a hot August afternoon, when they pant and loll out their tongues like Newfoundland dogs." The size of these bears approaches that of the ox or the elephant, rather than that of the true carnivora. In some respects the bears' powers of movement exceed those of cats. They "can maintain a gallop at a pace equal to that of a fast horse, leap wide gulfs with ease, swim fast enough to catch a salmon, or dive like a seal or an otter. They heartily enjoy their play, but are dangerous animals. No creatures are more carefully kept at arm's length by their keepers. Men who will rub their hands over a lion's face and eyes or pat the neck of the tiger, shift a bison bull across its stall like a bullock, or handle a python like a length of rope, would flunk it rash to put hand or limb within reach of these bears. . . . The fierceness of the polar bear is probably due to his enforced carnivorous diet. Every other bear is largely a fruit, vegetable and insect feeder, but in the frozen north the polar bear lives of necessity on fish, carrion, seals, walruses and birds.—Popular Science Monthly.

SOLID COMFORT

IS IN A Cup of Johnston's FLUID BEEF.

Palatable, Strengthening, Grateful, Satisfying.

The most efficient stomach corrective known to the medical faculty. Adam's Tutti Frutti. Take no imitations.

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Manufactured by The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

$50 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

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ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

SING KEE
24 Herald St., Victoria, B.C.
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
All kinds of Chinese labor supplied at shortest notice. Contracts taken.

EPHRAIM'S PATENT IRONCLAD BOOT, Patent No. 42,233,
Can be obtained from
The Ames Holden Company, Ltd.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LOSS OF THE VELOS.

The News of the Drowning of Her Crew Received With General Sorrow.

The Boiler Was Recovered Yesterday, But the Hull is in Splinters.

The Search for the Victims' Bodies Has so Far Been Unsuccessful.

The news of the terrible marine disaster at Trial Island was a shock not only to those who had relatives and friends on the Velos but to the community at large. There was a big crowd at the wharf on Saturday afternoon when the steamer Maude returned with the survivors, and all afternoon and evening knots of men could be seen standing about the streets discussing it. The greatest sympathy was expressed everywhere for the families of Frederick Adams and William Law and the relatives of the other men who were lost. There was the greatest anxiety felt by many who had friends on board until they saw them in the flesh. At the home of Andrew Christiansen it was reported early in the day that he was drowned, and the joy of the mother when she saw her son can readily be imagined. She is still mourning the loss of her son James Christiansen, who was drowned on the Estelle at Cape Mudge. There had been all sorts of rumors in circulation from the time the wreck was reported early in the day. After the survivors, who with their baggage had been very kindly brought in by Captain Roberts, were put ashore on Saturday afternoon, the Maude made another trip to Trial Island with a party, including J. C. Prevost, aboard. The water had receded considerably, and it was discovered that the bottom had fallen out of the tug, letting the machinery fall through. Another curious discovery was made when the hawser from the Velos was hauled in. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting it out of the water, and when the task was completed the capstan from the Pilot was found made fast to it. It had been wrenched out when the barge was carried astern, and illustrates the terrible force of the wind and the sea. Messrs. Bingham and McClure, who stood by the Pilot after the Maude left the first time, were taken off.

The scene of the wreck was visited by a large number yesterday. Many sail boats and small boats were out and many people viewed the scene from the shore. Diver McHardie, who took the contract to recover any of the wreckage of value, was busy at the wreck all day, and recovered the boiler. He had the tug Sadie and a screw derrick to carry forward his operations. A careful search was made for the bodies around the reefs and island and along the shores of the bays between Beacon Hill and Oak Bay, but without success. Many friends of the drowned men, and a large number of the B. C. B. G. A. participated in the search. At Foul Bay two sections of the bottom of the tug were found on the beach. The salvage operations will be carried forward speedily. A large amount of the machinery of the Velos can be saved, but the hull has been simply ground to splinters. The Pilot will very likely be repaired before an attempt is made to get her off the beach.

There has been a great deal of talk as to responsibility and all manner of criticisms have been offered. It is argued that the tug should never have left port the night she did, and that once past Trial Island she should not have turned back but should have made around Gonzales Point or been kept head into the wind, even if she did not make an inch. However, Steamboat Inspector Thomson said this morning that beyond holding an inquest on the body of William Law, he did not believe there would be any official inquiry. The carrying of passengers on the Pilot was a clear violation of the law, which provides that in such cases an inspection must be made of the barge and tug and permission obtained from the inspectors. The owners of the tug and barge, and the captains of the same are liable to a fine up to $200 each. The Velos was licensed to carry 15 passengers, but the Pilot had no passenger license at all. The argument is advanced that if the Velos had not had the Pilot in tow or could have cut her loose she would have been saved, but on the other hand there are captains who assert that the Pilot should have been cut adrift at once, that she would have gone ashore in Shoal Bay, and that in fact it was the logical thing to do. Many, however, disagree with the views expressed above and say that if the Velos had been held into the gale she would have been swamped and sank, and that Captain Anderson did his duty in staying by his tow.

A peculiar coincidence in connection with the death of Mr. Adams was the fact that the day he was drowned he made his will. Mr. Adams and H. D. Helmcken, the lawyer, were talking together in the office of Mr. Helmcken. They were fixing up the bonds in the Howell assault case that had been tried two days previously. Mr. Helmcken asked Mr. Adams if he had made his will. The reply was in the negative. "Then you had better do it at once. A man in your business may meet with an accident any day," said Mr. Helmcken. "All right, make it out," replied Mr. Adams. The will was soon written and was signed there and then. Within 12 hours the Velos had been wrecked and Mr. Adams was dead.

When the steamer Maude arrived on Saturday afternoon Captain Anderson was removed at once to Jubilee Hospital for treatment. He needed rest more than anything else, having had only a few hours sleep since Thursday night and being weak and exhausted. There were several cuts on his legs that needed dressing, and his feet, which were badly swollen, required attention. He will be in the hospital several days, but the report that one of his legs would have to be amputated is entirely without foundation. The case is by no means serious.

Arthur Bloor, chief engineer of the Velos, was a native of Shropshire, England, where his parents now live. He had one sister, Mrs. Comfort, and two brothers in this city, the latter being married. Arthur Bloor left England fourteen years ago and came to Bloomington, Illinois, and worked there for six years. Some of his friends leaving there and coming to Victoria, Mr. Bloor soon made up his mind to come too. His age was 35 years. He was well known in this city and well liked by all who knew him.

Wallace E. Duncan, brother of Frank Duncan, who was one of the victims of the disaster, arrived here last evening from Vancouver on the Charmer, and will take part in the search for his brother's body. The opinion is now expressed that Duncan attempted to follow Christiansen up the tow line to the deck of the Pilot, but was washed from the rope by the sea which swept over it. It is a point, however, that will very likely never be cleared up.

It is understood that Mr. Adams had $1500 in money on his person when lost. It was being taken to Haddington Island to pay the men employed there.

The funeral of William Law, one of the victims of the Velos disaster, will take place from the Salvation Army barracks at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Law is a member of the Salvation Army and is a woman of whom the Army officers speak in high terms. She has hardly a dollar in the house, and three little children are now dependent upon her for support. The grief of the poor widowed woman is very keen. Ever since the sad news was broken to her she has been in a dazed condition. She sits in one corner of a room in her humble home and does not seem to hear what is said to her. She refuses to eat, and all efforts to console her have proved ineffectual. Adjutant Archibald will take charge of the remains after the inquest this afternoon. The members of the Salvation will turn out in a body.

The signals made by the survivors of the wreck were seen by the watch on the Charmer when she passed shortly after 3 o'clock, but it was thought that a party of Indians had landed on the island. They signalled by waving their lanterns, but the crew of the Charmer never suspected for an instant that assistance was wanted by anyone.

The contract of the government buildings was still in the hands of Frederick Adams at the time of his death although arrangements were being made to secure the assistance of some local contractors in completing it were being made. It will very likely be done now by the sons of Mr. Adams acting with the contractors in question. There have been a variety of reports in circulation and the above statement is made on the authority of a gentleman who is interested.

Coroner Hasell began an inquest on the body of William Law this afternoon, but after viewing the body and hearing the evidence of Andrew Christiansen, it will be adjourned for a week to permit the attendance of Captain Anderson. The adjournment would have been taken immediately after viewing the body but Mr. Christiansen has to leave the city tomorrow.

Law Intelligence.

In chambers this morning a application in the case of McGraw vs. Davis & Co., was made before Mr. Justice Drake. The application was made by the defendants to add Mr. W. H. Langley of this city as party defendant. The application was refused, but an order was made for payment into court of the amount due by the plaintiff to the defendant. The case arises out of the trouble Miss McGraw (Mrs. McGovern) had with reference to her trunks, which were shipped to the Orient by mistake instead of going to the Sound. Mr. Langley claims a lien on them for solicitor's fees in rescuing the property. Mr. S. P. Mills appeared for the defendant, Mr. A. L. Belyea for the plaintiff.

The full court are still hearing the appeal in Conghlan & Mayo, vs. Wilmot and the corporation.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

DAY'S DOINGS IN FRISCO.

Ship Owners Succeed in Sending More Vessels to Sea.

San Francisco, Mar. 25.—The suit brought by the Continental Insurance Company of New York to restrain the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific Coast from putting into effect its non-intercourse rule, by which it is sought to prevent its agents handling business for any non-board company, was decided in favor of the board today. The U. S. Circuit Court refused to issue an injunction, holding it to be legal for a combine to refuse to permit any of its agents to handle business for a competitor.

Ship owners succeeded in sending several more vessels to sea this morning without any interference by the striking sailors.

The trial of W. Hurly, charged with attempting to bribe the jury in the case of bank wrecker McDonald, was commenced to-day. Hurley who has been shamming insanity frequently interupted the proceedings.

Emanuel Leola, an oiler in the Union Iron Works, became entangled in the shafting while oiling this morning, and was crushed to death. The unfortunate man was married and lived in Oakland.

The Conductor Was Horrid.

Loud talking in public places, such as restaurants and public conveyances, is more of a European than an American custom, but occasionally you meet Americans or persons born in this country of foreign parents, who have that European habit strongly developed. Sometimes this habit occasions embarrassment to those who indulge in it.

A Chicago woman, dressed gaudily and in a way that did not comport with her years—for she was in the neighborhood of two score, while her attire would have been more appropriate for a girl of 17—entered a Cottage Grove car a few days ago.

It was evident from her attire that she had an object in concealing her age. Her escort was about 35 years old. Their actions denoted that she was either his sweetheart, or trying to be.

The woman talked very loudly; her escort answered quietly. Everybody in the car could hear every word she said. When the car reached Forty-first street she announced:

"My birthday will be to-morrow."

"Indeed!" replied the escort. "I am glad you have imparted the information. It will give me the op—"

"Now see if you are a good guesser Guess how many," she interrupted.

"Oh, I wouldn't like to try.'

"Go on guess how many."

"Forty-second!" cried the conductor.

The passengers struggled to suppress their laughter. The woman's escort smiled, but the woman looked angry.

"Let's get out!" she said softly—the only thing she had not said loudly.

—The firm of McGregor and Jeeves, well known contractors, have taken charge of the new government buildings, the arrangement having been completed before the catastrophe that resulted in the death of Contractor Adams. Under McGregor & Jeeves the work will be prosecuted vigorously, and it is expected that matters will go on more smoothly than formerly, the firm being competent in every way to handle such a large contract.

Doctor (to fair patient)—"Put out your tongue." (Meanwhile he writes out a prescription). "There that will do."

Miss Chatterbox—"But, doctor, you did not even look at my tongue!"

Doctor—"No, I only wanted you to keep quiet while I wrote the prescription."

The woman who objects to a husband smoking, usually keeps quiet about it till she has one.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for

Coughs,
Colds,
Sore Throat,
Bronchitis,
Weak Lungs,
Consumption,
Loss of Flesh,
Emaciation,
Weak Babies,
Growing Children,
Poor Mothers' Milk,
Scrofula,
Anæmia;

in fact, for all conditions calling for a quick and effective *nourishment. Send for Pamphlet. FREE.*

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBERAL CLUB.

....A....

SMOKING CONCERT

Under the auspices of the above Association will be held in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26

At 8 p.m.

A choice programme consisting of speeches, songs, musical selections, etc., has been prepared.

C. A. GREGG, Secretary.

To the Ladies of Victoria:

MRS. COLDMAN, THE HAIRDRESSER, NO. 1 VIEW ST., OPP. DRIARD,

Has received a fine selected stock of hair, which she makes up into switches, Bangs, etc., at most reasonable prices.

Hairdressing, 50c. Bangs cut and curled, 25c.

Ladies will find all kinds of Toilet Goods and Hair Ornaments at lowest prices Combings made up. Note the address: No 1 View St., opposite Driard.

MERCHANTS' LUNCH

Served at the

Poodle Dog Restaurant

From 12 to 2 with glass of beer or claret, 40 cents.

Regular meals with glass of beer or claret 50 cents.

18 LOUIS MARBOEUF, Pro

IT IS TIME

You were getting that Spring Suit. Of course you will come to Creighton when you want it. The newest stock and best prices.

Creighton,

86 Government Street.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Mongolian	Mar 30
Allan Line, Laurentian	Apr 13
Allan Line, Numidian,	Apr 27
Dominion Line, Labrador	Apr 6
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Apr 20
Dominion Line, Oregon	May 4

From New York.

Cunard Line, Etruria	Mar 30
Cunard Line, Aurania	Apr 6
Cunard Line, Umbria	Apr 13
American Line, Berlin	Apr 3
American Line, Paris	Apr 10
American Line, New York	Apr 17
White Star Line, Adriatic	Apr 3
White Star Line, Teutonic	Apr 10
White Star Line, Britannic	Apr 17
North German Lloyd, Saale	Apr 2
North German Lloyd, Ems	Apr 6
North German Lloyd, Havel	Apr 9
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Apr 6
Anchor Line, Anchoria	Apr 20
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Apr 27
Red Star Line, Noordland	Apr 3
Red Star Line, Waesland	Apr 10
Red Star Line, Friesland	Apr 17
Allan State Line, California	May 11
Allan State Line, Nebraska	May 25
Allan State Line, California	June 8

From Victoria.

C.P. SS. Line, Empress of India	Apr 1
C. P. SS. Line, Empress of Japan	Apr 22
Can. Aus. Line, R.M.S. Warrimoo	Apr 16
Can. Aus. Line, R.M.S. Miowera	May 16

For rates and full information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria, B.C.

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PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver, March 24—F A Ellis, D P Campbell, J C Gaynor, J C McClure, A Reid, J Sodman, O L Spencer, Mrs J H Gosnell, Wallace M Duncan, W Petrie, S Mohn, J H Hoare, E E Evans, R J Short, S Cheberson, Jno Bennet, G M Leishman, A W Vowell, R G Benn, Geo Turner, F C Gamble.

Per SS Umatilla from San Francisco—P S Lampman, Miss K V Burke, A Fraser, J Weir and wife, J E Gardner, wife and 2 children, Miss Horton, E C Wetmore, G H Wheaton, Carle F Davis, Thos G Sweeney, N G Nelson, J A Whitson and four children, F G Turner, J Gregg, V. W Heywood, W B Fox, and 7 steerage.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound, March 24—J Dunsmuir, Mrs A G Barlow, F T Way, Mrs J Kelsey, Mrs W Thotherd, G G T Evans, A J Bachtel, J W Barber, L Gregsa, Ed O'Brien.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound, March 24—Mr Bachelder and wife, A Beaver, Miss Tuttle, Mrs F Anderson, P Halberdyer, W S Beaver, F A Wilson, Rena Cameron, Jno Bowis, A B Kelly, W Lawrence, G Edgar, A Colon.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound, March 24—J H Todd & Son, J McMillan, E G Prior & Co, B E Johnson, R B Oxley, D H Ross & Co, A R Johnson & Co, G N Ex, J Miller & Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound, March 24—W B McG, W Bros, W C, J G Wilson, Nicholles & Renouf, R Jamieson, Valo & Brooks, C Braund, M W Waitt & Co, E A Morris, S Leiser, Langley & Co, Provincs Pub Co, P R Smith, Crane & Jack Co, Thos Roarke, L White & Co, Mrs W G Lewis, E B Keith, M W Waitt & Co, J Waits, D Spencer.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver, March 24—J Leahy, Raby Bros, J W Mellor, J. Mitchell, Cochrane & Munn, G G Corfield, J Hutcheson, P McQuade, R J Nott, B C Auer Light Co, S Cocoess, J Clayton, T Haughton, D Spencer, J. & A C, Com Royal Engineers, S Shore, E Wall & Co, Mass Co-operation Co, Lenz & L, S Schoen, J Piercy, S Leiser, J Horner, Pither & L, Gilmore & McC, W H Phillips, M W Waitt, J Partridge, J Lukov, G A McCulloch, C Braund, G A Richardson, C Meredith, Braden Bros, Cookson & P, Can Nav Co, J S Shaw, Vic-Phoenix Co, Wood & Ord, W Bowness, W Thompson, Dom Ex Co.

Per ss. Umatilla from San Francisco—Albion Iron Works, A McGregor & Son, E Wall & Co, Anglo B C Pk Co, Ilteke & Moffit, Brackman & K, D H Ross, E R Marvin, E G Prior & Co, F Carne, jr, Findley Durham & Brodie, Findley Bros, Gas Co, R E Co, J Brasserman, J H Levy, J Crawford, J & A Clearthue, Jas Leigh & Son, J Davies, Kurtz Co, Lewis & Lewis, L, Willie, L White, Mrs L Foiger, Nicholles & Renouf, N Berger, P T Sutton, P McQuade & Son, Pither & Lebeer R H Jameson, R Maynard, R Baker & Son, R P Rithet & Co, S Leiser, Steinler & Earle, Sarantes Candy Factory, Todd Son, Vic & P R Co, Victoria E Ry & L Co, Wm Marble, W H Adams, W Jones & Co, Wm Teitjen, J H McMillan & Co, C S Philp, Beatty & Hall, Winch & Bower, Wells Fargo Co.

"How's the old woman getting on?"

"Oh, alright thank'ee."

"Let's see, you had twelve before, didn't you?"

"Thirteen's an unlucky number, y' know?"

"Ah, but the misus is a bit superstitious, so it's twins."

AMUSEMENTS.

.....GRAND.....

Vocal and Instrumental Concert

In aid of King's Road R. E. Mission, in the Philharmonic Hall, Fort Street, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH, at 8 P. M.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

At City Market Hall

ONE WEEK ONLY.

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GRAND EQUINE SPECTACLE.

Admission only 25c. Reserved seats 10c. extra.

BAND CONCERT, 7 to 8 o'clock. Performance at 8.15 p.m. mr25-6t

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Engagement of the Favorite Actress

MAUDE GRANGER

Supported by an efficient company of Players under the personal direction of MR. JOHN MAGUIRE.

Friday, March 29.

The powerful Drama in 4 Acts

"INHERITED."

Special Matinee Saturday, at 2 p.m., "CAMILLE."

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The Great and Successful Play,

"The Fringe of Society."

Prices, $1.00 and 75c. Gallery, 50c. Seats now on sale at Jamieson's

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The first of the season's Wheels to arrive in the city. The best machines that can be bought.

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Finest Selection in the City. Ten Varieties.

One given with every pair of boots.

Glad to show visitors the quality of our stock.

Cheap lot of Ladies' Shoes to hand. Ladies' Buttoned Boots (sample fours) are fine goods.

Some of the Babies' Goods still on hand.

Old Country Boot Store,

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JAMES FREEL, Proprietor.

DENTAL NOTICE.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

Dental operations are not pleasant—the finest operators hurt; but care and practice reduce the pain to a minimum.

If you want your teeth filled without pain you can have the cavities dried out with absorbent cotton and filled with white cement, BUT NOT AT MY OFFICE. When a tooth is to be filled, I fill it properly in the first place, using gold for front teeth (Don't be persuaded your teeth are too soft for gold), and gold or amalgam as the patient wishes for the back teeth. I guarantee such fillings to stay in. If they don't it is my fault, and you can have your money cheerfully refunded. I am here to stay and know that good dental work will build up a large practice in a short time, and this is what I am after.

I make artificial teeth of every description and they look natural, because I study the "temperament of the patient," and make the teeth to shade and size to match, and not a row of small white teeth, which look so ghastly you can tell a block away they are store teeth.

If you are not satisfied with the teeth I make, you don't have to take them. Under these conditions, it is worth your while to give me a trial. Work done on the easy monthly-payment system.

H. B. FINDLEY, D.D.S.,

Graduate of Philadelphia, 1889.

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